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OCT 8 1949

textile

SEPTEMBER • 1949

bulletin

Interesting reports on the handling of public relations for textile organizations are published in this issue, Pages 37 through 42.

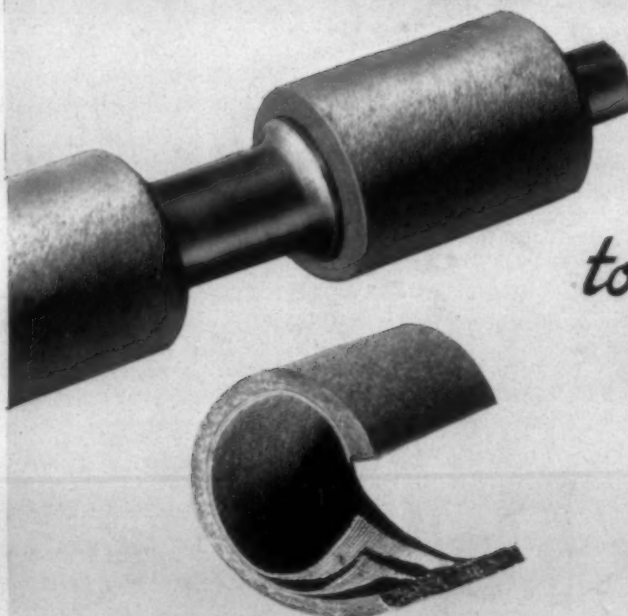
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The SONOCO CORK COT is a



Built-up

ROLL COVERING

*to get the BEST
out of CORK*

- 1 Easiest cot to apply to roll.
- 2 Positive adherence via seamless gummed cloth lining.
- 3 Uniform density via bonded cork cushion.
- 4 Smooth running long life due to uniform wear.



SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

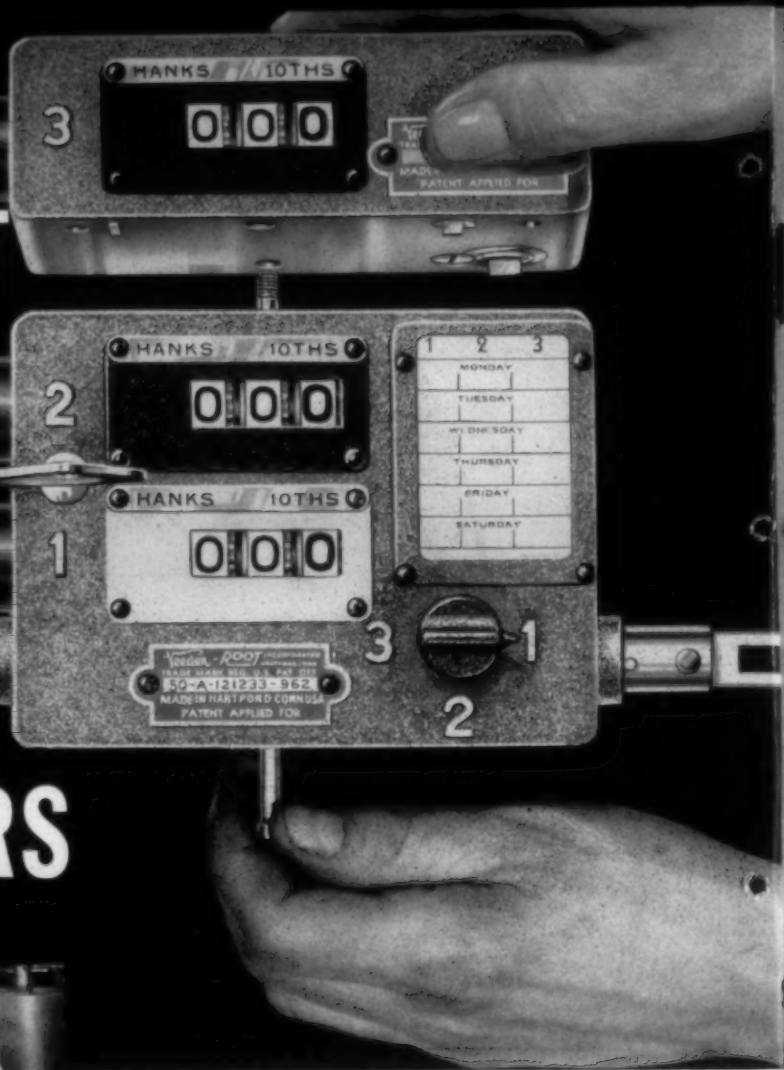
BRANTFORD
ONT.

HARTSVILLE
S. C.

MYSTIC
CONN.

DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

Get VEEDER-ROOT 2-3 CONVERTIBILITY in HANK COUNTERS



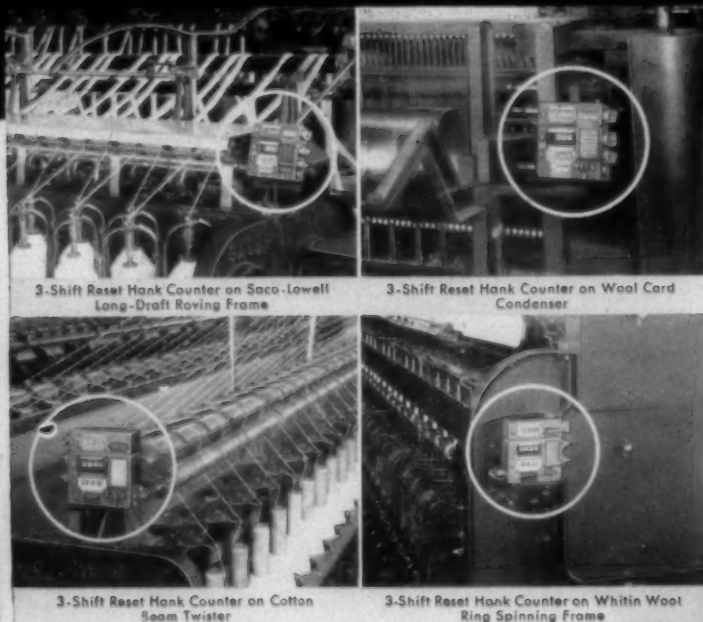
...for Frames and many other Mill Machines

These husky hank counters are convertible, right in your own mill, from 2- to 3-shift operation... just like the famous Veeder-Root 2-3 Pick Counters.

Veeder-Root 2-3 Hank Counters are built for top durability. And they have what it takes in the way of gear-reduction to convert the roll-revolution count into hanks and fractions.

Get this valuable Veeder-Root protection against errors and losses on all your spinning, roving and drawing frames... and on all twisters, combers, speeders, slubbers. Write for Catalog T-48, showing the full line of Veeder-Root Reset and Non-Reset Hank Counters, as well as the 8-way adaptable Right-Angle Drive. And get in touch with your nearest Veeder-Root office for experienced, reliable counsel on any counting problem.

VEEDER-ROOT INCORPORATED

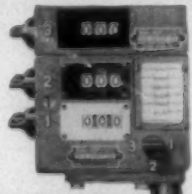


World's Most Complete Line of Textile Counters

In Canada: Veeder-Root of Canada, Ltd., 955 St. James Street, Montreal 3
In Great Britain: Veeder-Root Ltd., Kilspindie Rd., Dundee, Scotland



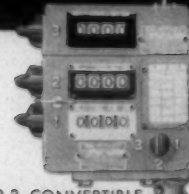
LOOM CUT-METERS



2-3 CONVERTIBLE
PICK COUNTERS



LINEAR COUNTERS



2-3 CONVERTIBLE
KNITTING COUNTERS



DRAPER shuttles are better now than ever before. Our springs and eyes have always been considered superior; let us look at other important points.

The new finish is as smooth as the rayon you weave. This super smoothness is the result of not only a new lacquering process but also a new smoothness of the wood under the finish. Run your hand over the shuttle. Rough spots that weaken or break the yarn are eliminated.

Notice the exceptional workmanship, the perfect fit of eyes, springs, and covers assuring the interchangeability of the fittings.

Test the bolts. They are machine-cut, precision threaded and the cover bolts plasti-coated to anchor them in place.

Draper shuttles are tops for any weave and any fabric

DRAPER CORPORATION
HOPE DALE MASSACHUSETTS U. S. A.

AMCO — specialists in humidifying and air-conditioning devices

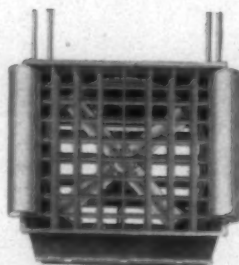
These devices as well as the complete humidification and cooling systems manufactured and installed by the American Moistening Company are the product of sixty years of cooperative research with the textile industry. All Amco equipment shares four important common characteristics . . . simplicity, practicality, capacity and basic economy . . . reasons why Amco equipment is preferred by textile mills.

AMCO AUTOMATIC SELF-CLEANING ATOMIZERS provide better spray without drip or feathering down. Automatically clean both air and water orifices. Assure trouble-free humidification. Over 500,000 now serving the textile industry.



AMCO HUMIDITY CONTROL. The super-sensitive hygroscopic control element assures exceptionally close regulation of relative humidity. Extremely simple design plus rugged construction for minimum maintenance and maximum durability.

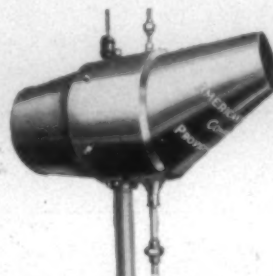
AMCO EVAPORATIVE COOLING UNIT —adaptable to existing humidifying systems and providing extreme flexibility. Promotes comfort and efficiency of workers by maximum cooling effect from evaporation. Introduces outside air into room in amounts regulated by climatic conditions and inside requirements. Amco Evaporative Cooling maintains the relative humidity best suited to the fibres and processes.



Amco Atomizers and Cooling Units in a Spinning Area

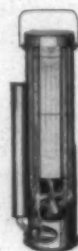
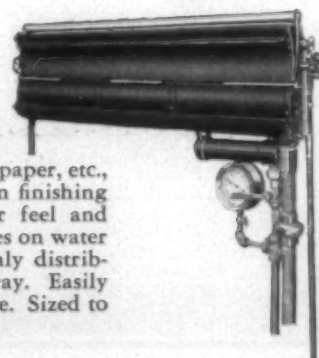


AMCO AMTEX HUMIDIFIER. A self-contained unit designed for small areas, such as laboratories, where exacting conditions are to be maintained. No compressed air required.



AMCO DAMPENER,

for textiles, leather, paper, etc., to apply moisture in finishing processes for better feel and appearance. Operates on water pressure, gives evenly distributed atomized spray. Easily regulated, adjustable. Sized to your requirements.



AMCO ELECTRO PSYCHROMETERS. An electrically driven fan draws air over wet and dry thermometer bulbs to provide extra accuracy of readings where space does not permit use of sling psychrometer.



AMCO SLING PSYCHROMETER in protective casing. A convenient size for mill use. Thermometers are carefully calibrated and have magnifying type tubes for easy reading.

Write for complete description of any of these AMCO devices or AMCO humidification and cooling systems.

AMCO

HUMIDIFICATION AND COOLING

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., AFFILIATED WITH GRINNELL COMPANY, INC., PROVIDENCE, R. I. • BOSTON • ATLANTA • CHARLOTTE

Rayon Reports

Prepared Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N.Y.

SEPTEMBER, 1949

Rayon Teaching Aids Requested by 42,291 Teachers

During the 1948-49 school year 42,291 teachers and others asked American Viscose to send them rayon teaching aids consisting of graded courses suitable for all grades from the first through college. These courses are an integral part of Avisco's broad educational program to increase public acceptance for rayon.

One of the major reasons for the popularity of this material in the schools is that primary teachers feel that pupils should learn about rayon as soon as possible and elementary textbooks ignore it. In addition, high school and college professors depend on Avisco to keep them abreast of the many new developments in rayon which come too fast to be included in standard textbooks.

Hundreds of retail stores and other business firms also wrote in for the teaching aids for use in sales training classes and to provide their executives and employees with general information about rayon. Extension personnel and many individual students also requested them, as did a

variety of foreign educators. In addition leaders in 4-H and home demonstration work made use of them in textile and clothing courses given the country over.

A catalogue listing all Avisco material is available on request.

Avisco to Supply Advance Information on New Rayon Fabrics

"What's New in Rayon Fabrics," a series of swatched bulletins featuring newly developed rayon fabrics, is now being issued by American Viscose Corporation to 4000 leading retailers. These releases are intended to include fabrics of unusual merchandising and sales value. The first bulletin features "Flandandy," a new spun rayon flannel by Soap 'n' Water Fabrics and points out that it sells under a consumer's "money back" guarantee that it is unconditionally washable.

Latest in Avisco Public Relations Advertising Promotes Rayon for Year-round men's suits



Rayon brings back an old friend!

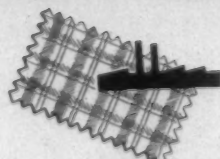
The quality \$35.00 suit is back!

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

"The quality \$35.00 suit is back," says the latest Avisco public relations advertisement stresses the performance, styling and price appeal of rayon suitings. It appears in *Time*, *The New Yorker*, *Journal of Commerce* and *Wall Street Journal*.

RAYON 20 YEARS AGO

New York, September, 1929
—The new Corinthian temple display of the Viscose Company at the Salle Moderne features what is "probably the most elaborate setting ever built" for a textile exhibit.



SCOTLAND, September, 1929—A new element was introduced into the industrial activities of the Scottish Border last week with the opening of a new rayon factory at Jedburgh.

New York, September, 1929
—Rayon is being featured as a covering for upholstered furniture by a number of department stores which emphasize rayon's beauty and wearing quality at a lower price.



MAKE USE OF *Avisco*[®] 4-PLY SERVICE

To encourage continued improvement in rayon fabrics, American Viscose Corporation conducts research and offers technical service in these fields:

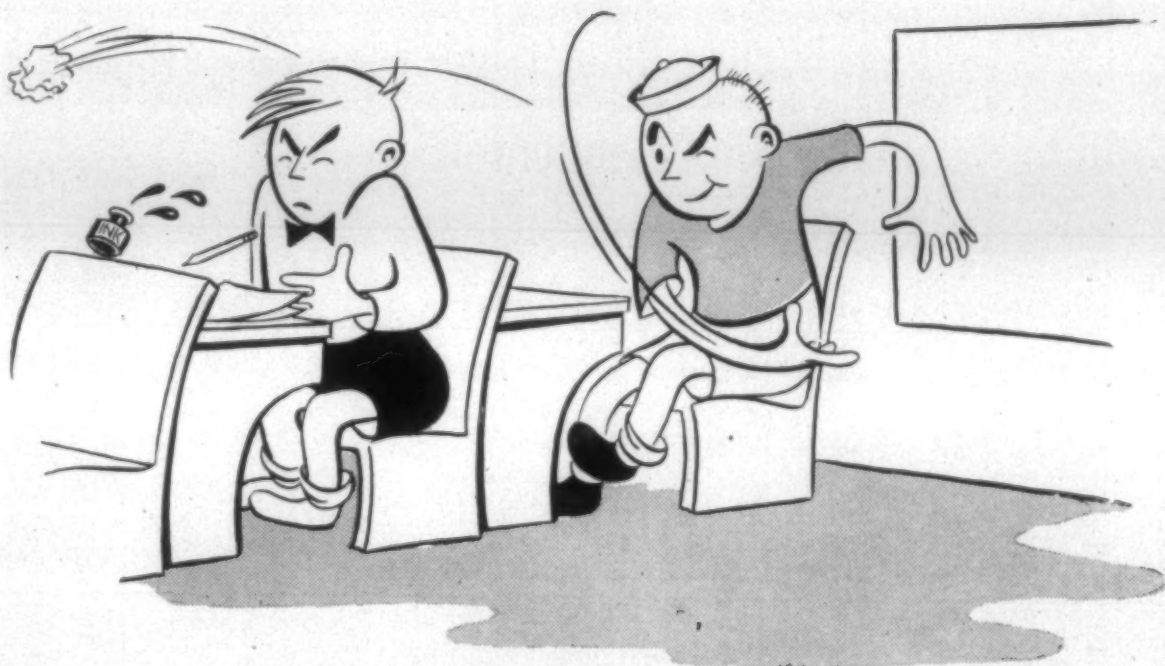
- 1 FIBER RESEARCH
- 2 FABRIC DESIGN
- 3 FABRIC PRODUCTION
- 4 FABRIC FINISHING

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

America's largest producer of rayon

Sales Offices: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.

Paper has **LOTS** of uses



DILLARD HAS THE Right PAPER FOR THE Right USE!

When you need paper, it's important that you get the right paper—and get it promptly. Dillard recognizes the importance of supplying you with the right paper for the right use.

We have six conveniently located branches—each stocked with many types of paper needed within the textile industry.

Whether you need sheer printed tissues for

hosiery . . . wrapping papers printed to order . . . jacquard board or hosiery inserts . . . or even paper towels and cups, Dillard has ample stock and fast shipping service to meet your production schedules.

Dillard serves as distributor for the finest paper manufacturers in the country. No matter what your paper requirements, Dillard is ready to serve you. Call or write the Dillard house nearest you.

If it's paper . . .

GREENSBORO, N. C.

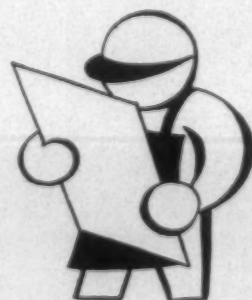
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

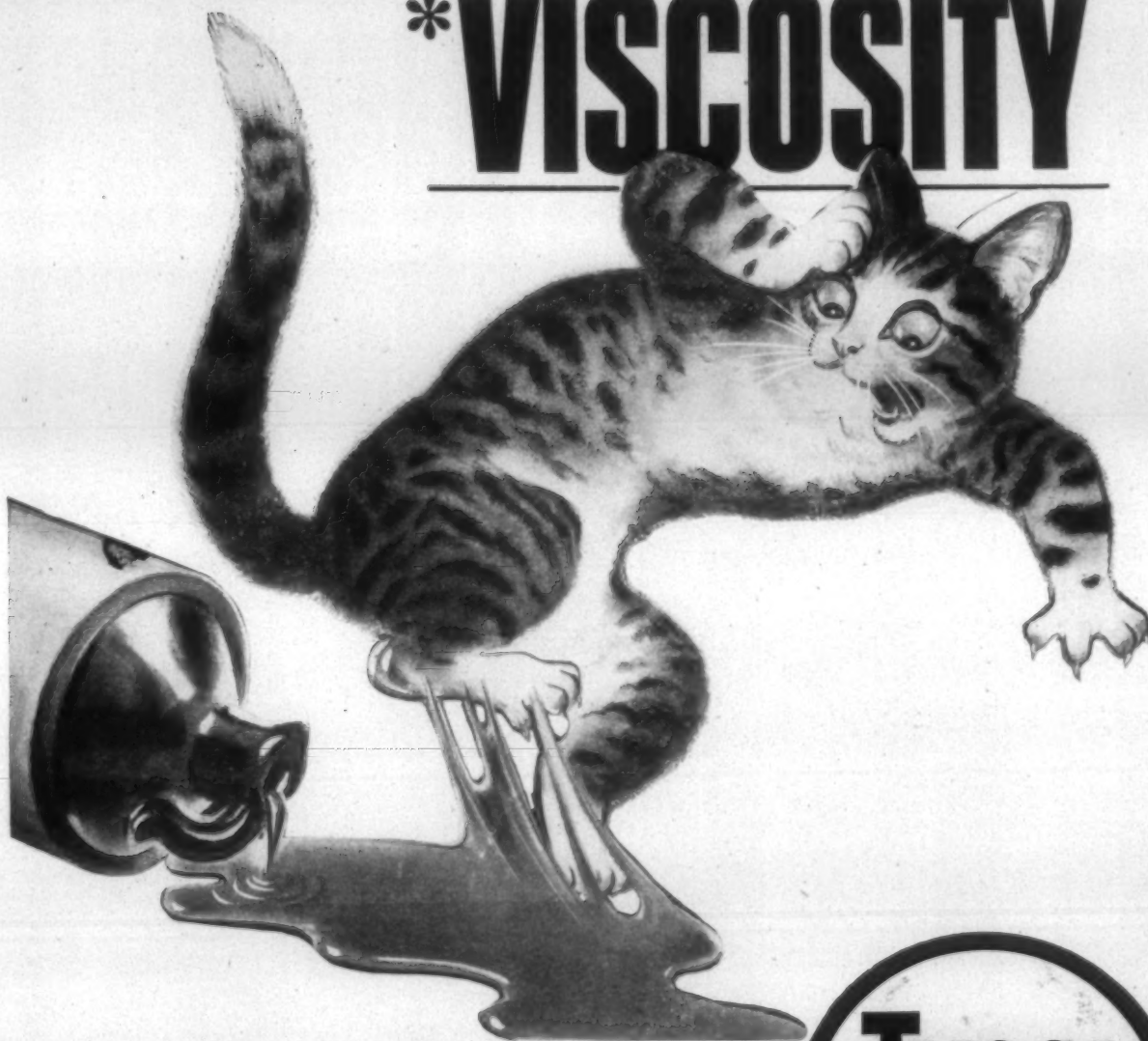
ROANOKE, VA.

BRISTOL, VA.-TENN.



PAPER COMPANY

*VISCOSITY



All equipment will last longer — give better service — if you use the proper lubricant. That's why you'll find it profitable to use Tycol high quality oils and greases.

There's a reason! No matter what your lubrication need — for roll neck bearings or mine cars, Diesels or high speed textile spindles, turbines, paper calenders or steam engines . . . where *VISCOSITY, penetration, extreme pressure is a factor — Tycol has a lubricant suited to your specific requirements.

Refined from selected crudes, Tycol lubricants are exceptionally resistant to breakdown which means greater economy . . . longer life for every type of equipment.

Let us show you the extra value in every measure of Tycol lubricants. Write your nearest Tide Water Associated office today.



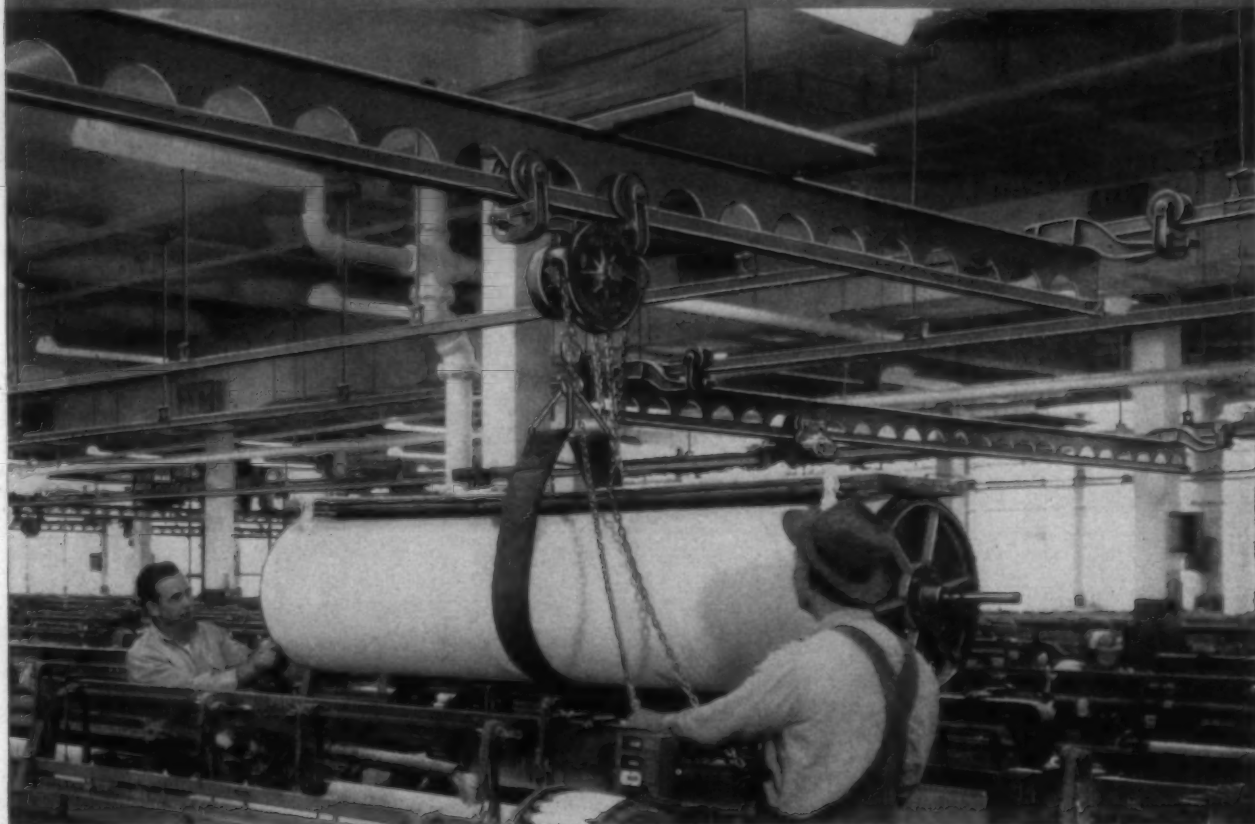
Boston • Charlotte, N. C. • Pittsburgh • Philadelphia • Chicago
Detroit • Tulsa • Cleveland
San Francisco • Toronto, Canada



*LEARN WHAT THIS PRODUCT CHARACTERISTIC MEANS TO YOU — READ "LUBRICANIA"
This informative handbook, "Tide Water Associated Lubricania," gives clear, concise descriptions of the basic tests used to determine important properties of oils and greases. For your free copy, write to Tide Water Associated Oil Company, 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N. Y.

REFINERS AND MARKETERS OF VEEDOL — THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS MOTOR OIL

The Fast, Safe, Efficient Way to
**HANDLE 24" AND 30" BEAMS
 IN THE WEAVE ROOM**



Because of large economies resulting, textile mills are rapidly going from the old 18" standard to 24" and 30" diameter beams. This means heavy beams with harness — often running 1000 to 1500 pounds — far too cumbersome to handle manually with old-time floor dollies. It also means sizes larger than shaft alleys in most weave rooms will accommodate.

The only natural and obvious solution to the handling of such large beams in the weave room is the use of simple, inexpensive Cleveland Tramrail cranes, or track and switch systems. Thereby, heavy beams can be easily moved overhead to any loom

by one man. Aisle widths need not be changed. The same crane that places a beam in a loom removes and transports the cloth.

Efficient storage racks can be used with Cleveland Tramrail systems, permitting orderly storage of beams, three or more high. Any beam can be selected without disturbing others and delivered directly to any loom without rehandling.

Safety is improved tremendously when Cleveland Tramrail is provided. Hernias become practically non-existent. Injury to beams is greatly reduced. Floor damage is minimized.

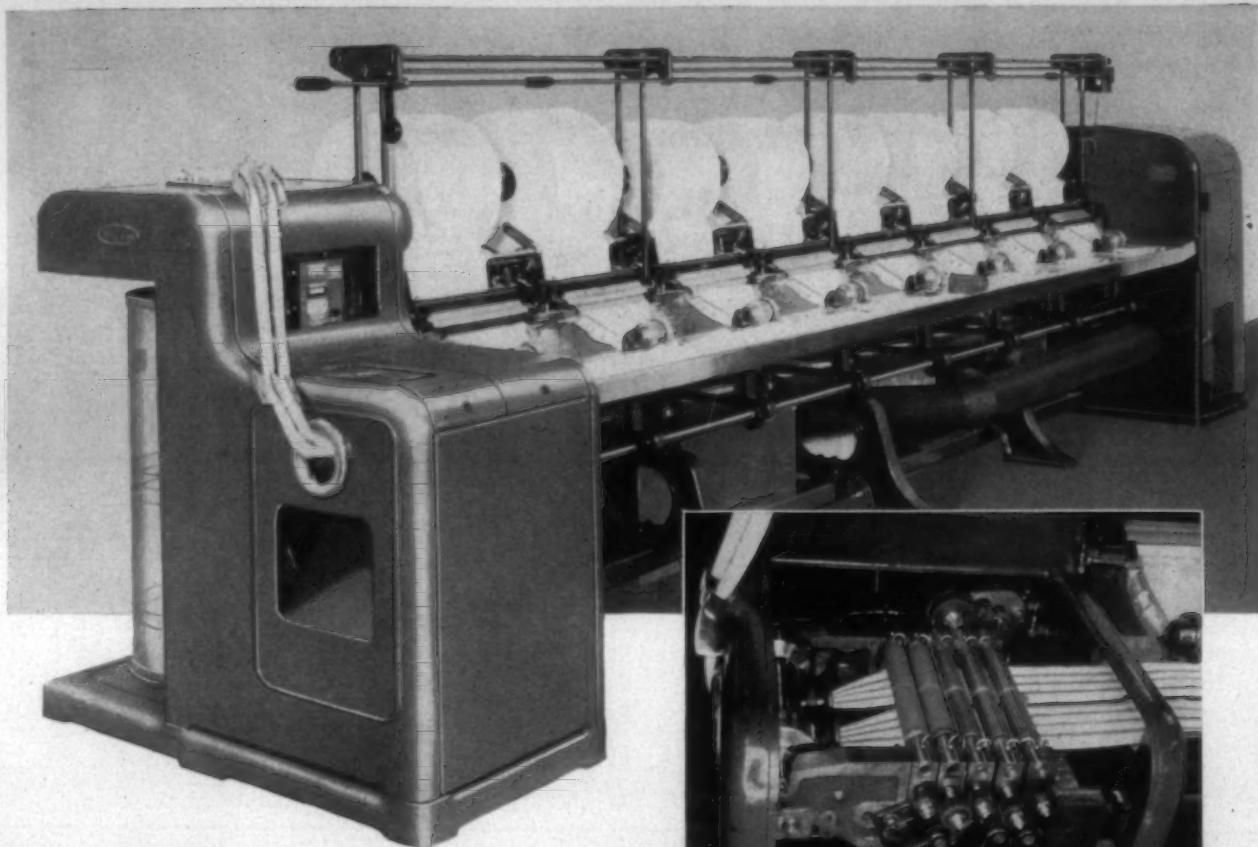
We have engineered, sold and installed hundreds of Cleveland Tramrail systems in textile plants throughout the two Carolinas, and offer you the benefit of this experience on your next survey requirement.

In North and South Carolina Consult

S. R. BROOKSHIRE
 V. G. BROOKSHIRE

ENGINEERING SALES CO.

BUILDERS BUILDING
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.



The NEW

Whitin Model "J" High Speed Comber

gives you ALL these benefits...

The new Whitin Model "J" eight-head, high-speed comber offers new features and special benefits long sought by the textile trade. Increased production speeds, improved quality of combed sliver, easy operation and simple maintenance are benefits that merit your consideration. Precision construction is evidenced by low power consumption and the elimination of noisy vibration.

Among the many innovations and improvements which distinguish the new Model "J" Comber are:

Increased Production — 150 Nips per minute. By the use of a new cam and gearing organization for operating the detaching rolls, an increase of 27% in speed of the combing cycle has been gained. On a long mill test, extending over a period of a year, this comber produced an average of 34 pounds per hour, together with a substantial reduction in neps.

Completely Enclosed Head and Foot Ends. Motor and fan for

the aspirator, installed in head end, are free from dust and lint accumulation. Rounded off corners and wide swinging doors permit ease of cleaning, ready accessibility to every assembly, and reduction of accident hazards.

Bi-Coil Coiler. A 14" coiler can carried on a can table that receives a circular but non-rotating motion now takes two slivers instead of the usual one. Slivers are smoothly coiled, free from twist insertion, easily separated when being fed to the drawing frame. Reduces number of cans needed in drawing process by 50%.

Wider Draw Box. Width of draw box increased to 9½" insures better drafting of fibres.

You'll find the new Whitin Model "J" Comber a worthy addition to an already famous line of textile machines—a notable example of quality machinery built for long service and profitable performance.

Write today for our completely illustrated folder describing the new Model "J" Comber.

Whitin MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS
CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ATLANTA, GA.

CUT COSTS • INCREASE EFFICIENCY STEP UP PRODUCTION

With Sheet Metal Parts of PROVEN QUALITY

Made and Delivered with DEPENDABLE SERVICE

Production profits from beginning to end are yours—if your preparatory machinery is geared for efficient, economical volume production. One of the South's oldest and most experienced sheet metal plants is prepared to help you do just that. Through the years this organization has earned a reputation for top quality products, painstaking workmanship and reliable service. You will find that this kind of special knowledge and experience applied to your maintenance problems will make an important contribution to continuous, profitable production.



Simply write,
wire or phone

GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, INC.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

A SHEET METAL WORKS SERVING TEXTILE MILLS

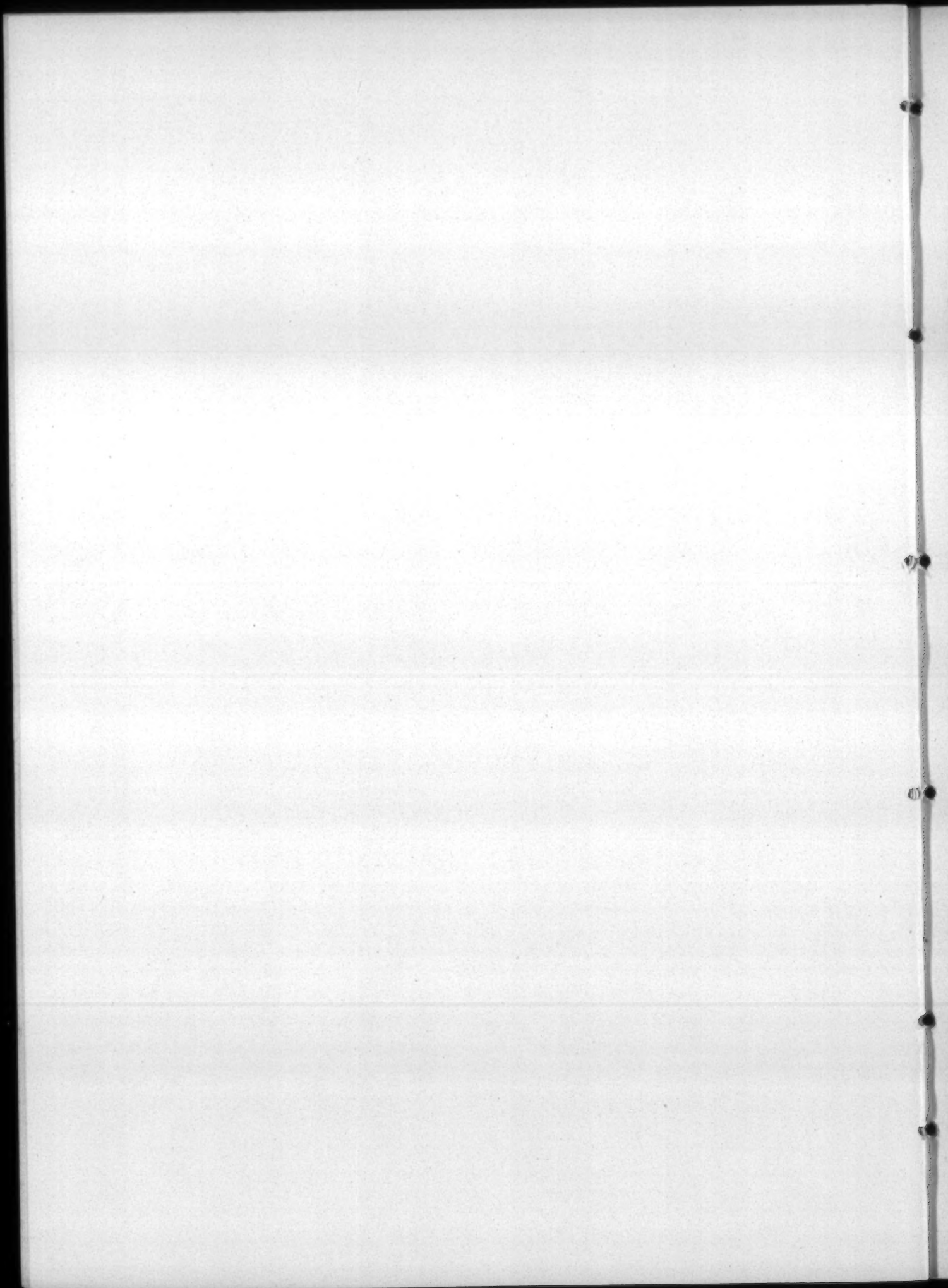


for new **COLOR** effects to stimulate your sales

National Aniline Dyes 

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION • ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

BOSTON • PROVIDENCE • PHILADELPHIA • CHICAGO • SAN FRANCISCO • PORTLAND, ORE.
GREENSBORO • CHARLOTTE • ATLANTA • NEW ORLEANS • CHATTANOOGA • TORONTO



SAVES UP TO 60%

by using Bemis TITE-FIT TUBING

This recent letter from a Tite-Fit Tubing customer shows what big savings are realized when this waste-eliminating method is used.

This versatile tubing fits almost any shape and a wide variety of package sizes. One roll may cover many different diameters and lengths without waste.



BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

Brooklyn 32, New York



Also manufactured by Canadian Bag Co., Ltd., Montreal, and Ontario Bag Company, Port Colborne, Ontario.

Thermoid AUTOMOTIVE • INDUSTRIAL • OIL FIELD • TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Company
TRENTON • NEW JERSEY • USA

Bemis Brothers Bag Company
Second Avenue and 51st Street
Brooklyn 32, New York

Gentlemen:

We have used Tite-Fit Tubing since its inception over 10 years ago. Accurate time study figures show our savings in labor costs on regular packaging operations to be as high as 33% to 60%.

In addition, Tite-Fit Tubing has also provided the superior covering that is required for our export packaging. We are particularly pleased by the favorable comment we receive from our customers on the neat, secure bales in which our merchandise is shipped.

Very truly yours,

Ward A. Hannant,

Traffic Manager,
Thermoid Company

Perhaps you will find equally large savings with Tite-Fit Tubing. It's worth investigating. Get the facts. Mail the coupon now.

MAIL COUPON NOW

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO., 5114 Second Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

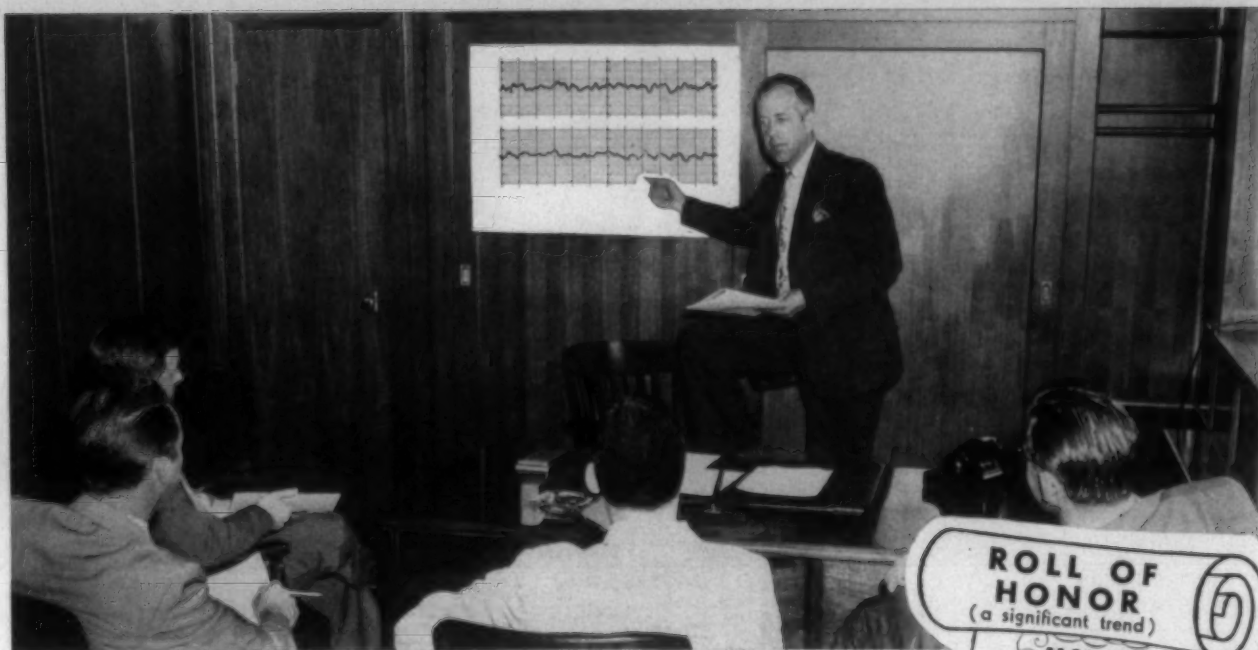
- ☐ Send descriptive folder on TITE-FIT TUBING
☐ Send sample. Our packages are approximately _____ inches in circumference. (Please specify).

Name _____

Firm _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____



The best sheets in the country are made
in mills equipped with

SACO-LOWELL Combers

There is unquestionably a sound reason for this! To put our product on an equal footing, we must have equipment which has been proven in competition. Manufacturers of the best combed yarns use Saco-Lowell Combers. I have seen them in operation. I was impressed by the favorable reports I received concerning

- the uniformity of the sliver
- the high production per man-hour
- the effective control of the noils
- their low cost of maintenance
- the overall satisfaction of the operators in charge
- and the generally pleasing appearance of the comber.



MANUFACTURERS OF COMBED YARNS will find it worth while to study their combing unit as a starting point on a Saco-Lowellizing program . . . since the result of the new comber equipment will be immediately apparent in a **better yarn, lower costs, and higher production.**

Our engineers will be glad to discuss this matter with you at your convenience. Just call our nearest Sales Office.



SACO-LOWELL

60 BATTERYMARCH STREET, BOSTON 10, MASS.

Shops at BIDDEFORD, MAINE and SANFORD, N. C.

SALES OFFICES: CHARLOTTE • GREENVILLE • ATLANTA

**ROLL OF
HONOR**
(a significant trend)

MOHAWK
Percale

UTICA
Beauticale

Fine Combed-Fine Count

Nashua
Combed Sheets

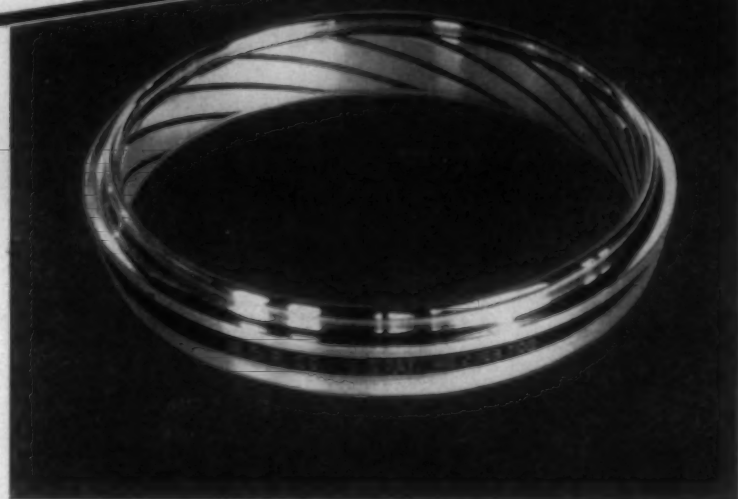
TRADE MARK
CANNON
Combspun Percale

IT'S A
DAN RIVER
FABRIC
Combed Sheets

BALANCED
PACIFIC
SHEETS
Of Fine Combed Yarn

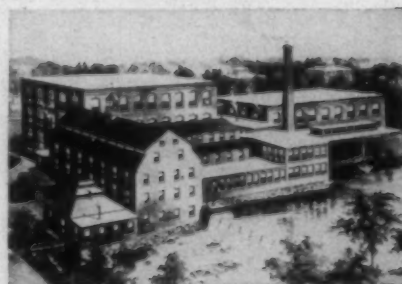
PEQUOT
SHEETS
PILLOW CASES
Fine Combed Percales

**ONE GREASING LASTS
FOR SEVERAL DOFFS**



EXCLUSIVE MULTIPLE-GROOVE RING

It is not very practical to grease rings between doffs. This **DIAMOND FINISH** grease-retaining ring assures an ample supply of lubricant until the bobbin is full. Fitting existing ring rail without alteration, they greatly reduce consumption of grease and travelers, doubling traveler life at a conservative estimate. Investigate this and other exclusive **DIAMOND FINISH** designs with which you can modernize ring practice and improve production.



World's Largest Ring Plant

WHITINSVILLE (MASS.)

SPINNING RING CO.

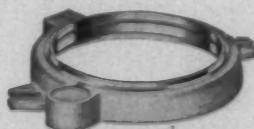
Makers of Spinning and



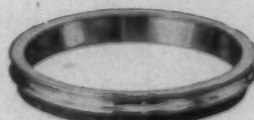
Twister Rings since 1873



Standard **DIAMOND FINISH**
Flange Ring



Eadie Laced Wick
Oil-lubricated Ring



Common Flange Ring
for Heavy Twisting



Eadie Multiple-groove
Greased Ring

promoting YEAR 'ROUND fashions in cottons!

...the
Crisp Look

of starched cottons

For years the cotton textile industry has talked about a program to promote use of fashions in cotton the year around.

The "Crisp Look" launched by Corn Products Refining Company is such a program.

...The "Crisp Look" is featured in full color ads month after month in the leading national women's magazines... by big ads in *Life*... by ads in 16 national publications, all told.

...Featured on the air, over television, in editorial columns of the magazines and newspapers... in department store ads... in labels and promotions of great dress houses, the "Crisp Look" sells the use of cottons.

Make the "Crisp Look" of starched cottons *your own* theme for year 'round promotion of all your fashion cottons.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY

17 Battery Place, New York 4, N. Y.



producers of starches for the textile industry



THESE *Kate Greenaway* DRESSES

are featured in Linit® Starch's August and September magazine advertising... aggressively merchandised by Kate Greenaway to hundreds of stores.

September, 1949 • TEXTILE BULLETIN

MEADOWS

BALL-BEARING TAPE TENSION PULLEYS

Many mills are meeting today's problem of *raising* quality and output, while *lowering* production costs, by replacing worn and stickily plain-bearing tape tension pulleys with Meadows Ball-Bearing Units.

These *Meadows Modernizers* save *power*, by preventing power loss due to gummed pulleys; save *money*, by maintaining uniform spindle speed, and eliminating rejects due to slack yarn; save *time* by eliminating tapes sliding off pulleys when starting up.

Different pulley sizes, brackets and weights to handle any frame up to heaviest cable twisting.

All Meadows Modernizers are easy to install. Write us for prices and information.



B-212R-213
For Whitin Twister. Pulley 4-5/16" dia x 2" face. Can also furnish pulley B-226, 4 1/4" dia x 1 1/4" face.



B-214L-202
For Whitin and Saco-Lowell Spinning. Can also be adapted to other make frames by use of Meadows accessories. Pulley 3-3/16" dia x 1 1/4" face.



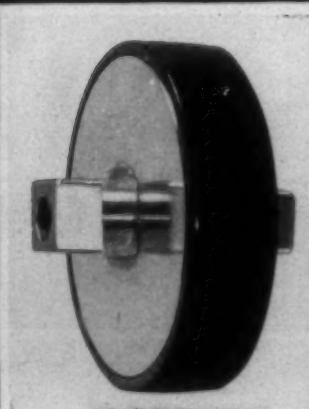
B-211R-213
For Twisting frames. Pulley 4-5/16" dia x 2" face. Can also furnish Pulley B-226, 4 1/4" dia x 1 1/4" face.



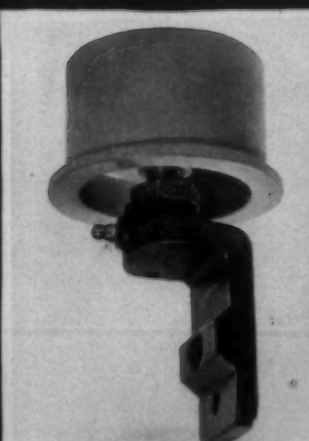
B-205L-202
For Prince-Smith, Hall-Stell and Saco-Lowell worsted spinning. Pulley 3-3/16" dia x 1 1/4" face.



B-216L-202
For Mason Spinning. Pulley 3-3/16" dia x 1 1/4" face.



B-730-4
Drop-in Pulley for H & B Spinning. Dia 4" x 15/16" face. Can also furnish for Saco-Lowell and Whitin spinning frames.

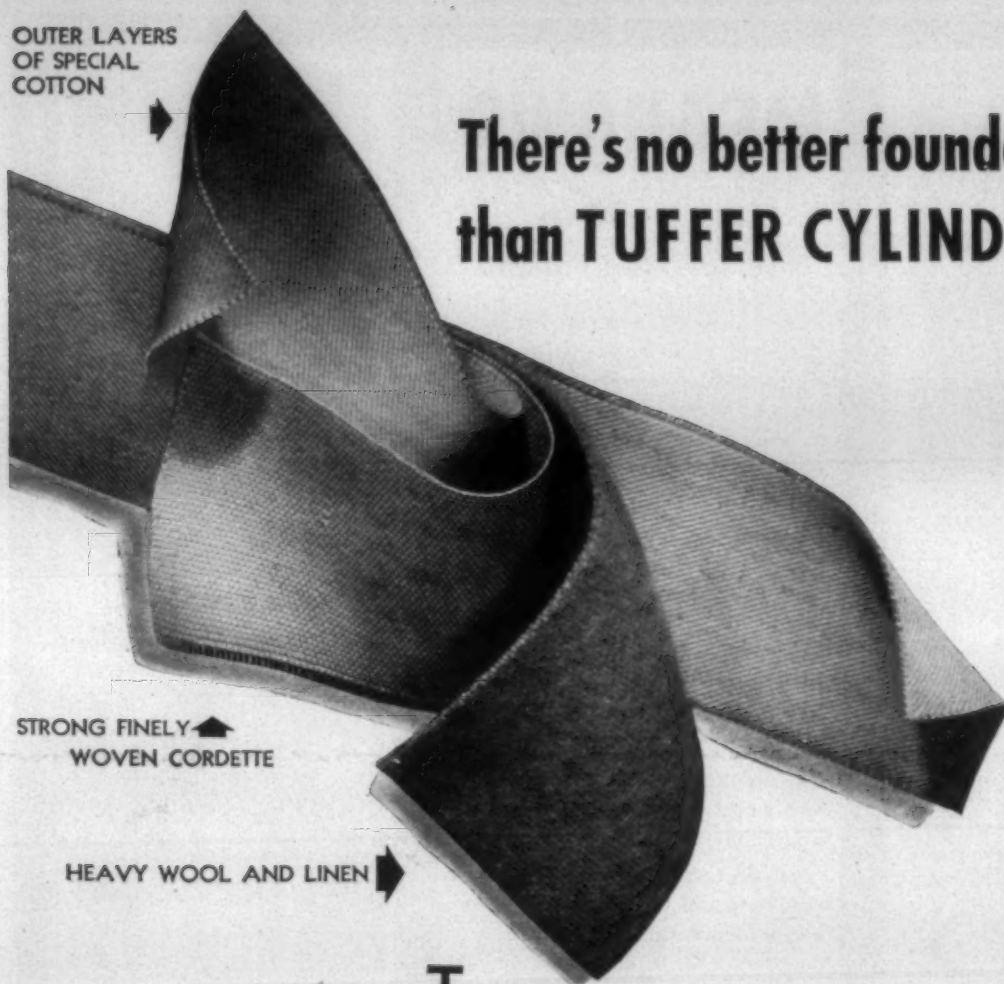


B-275-282
Idler Pulley for Atwood Throwing. 3" dia x 2" face. Furnished for other makes of frames.

MEADOWS MANUFACTURING CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

OUTER LAYERS
OF SPECIAL
COTTON



STRONG FINELY-
WOVEN CORDETTE

HEAVY WOOL AND LINEN

There's no better foundation made than TUFFER CYLINDER CLOTH

Tuffer Cylinder Cloth is made of four layers of carefully selected and specially constructed cloths which are produced exclusively for Howard Brothers.

Howard Brothers expert craftsmen—men with **KNOW HOW** that comes with long, practical experience—lamine these cloths together with a special oilproof glue. As a result, Tuffer Cylinder Cloth is strong and stretch-controlled, yet pliable enough to go on the cylinders easily . . . flexible enough to absorb the constant working by the stock being carded.

Tuffer Cylinder Cloth is factory-tested to withstand 4 times the strain it takes on your machines. It has a higher tensile strength (by test) than any similar foundation on the market. This combination supplies the backbone that is so much appreciated in cardrooms everywhere. A careful examination and comparison will convince you of its superiorities.

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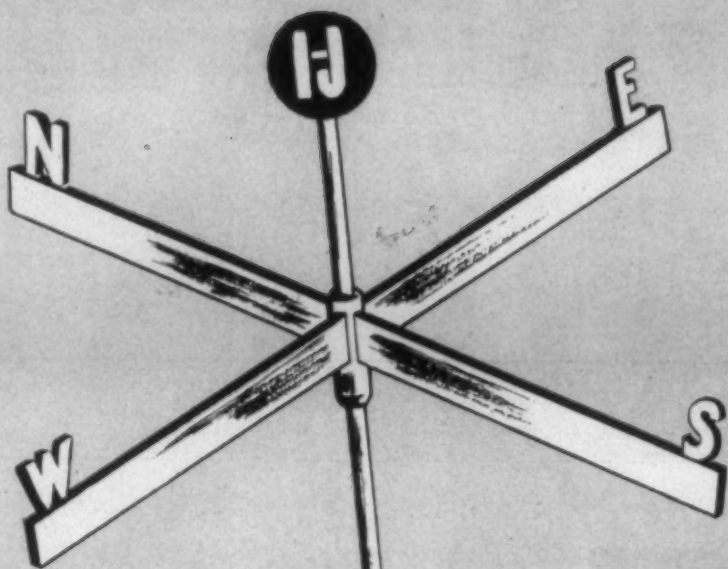
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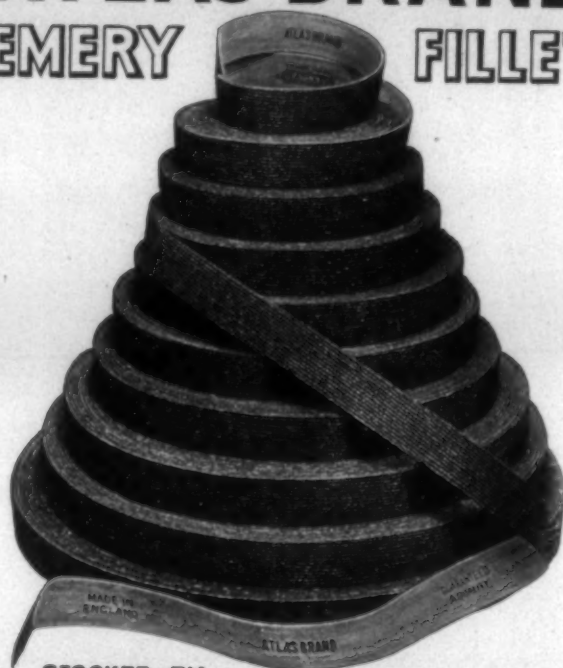
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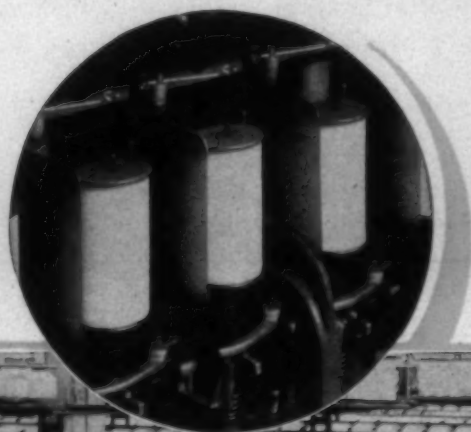
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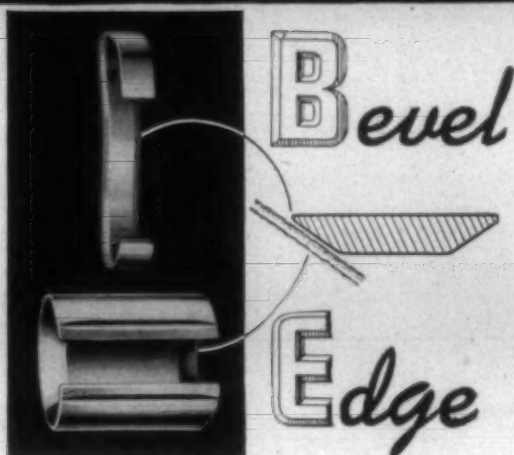
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WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Truman forces are trying to salvage what they can of the 24 campaign promises, and allow this session of Congress to adjourn. Major proposals are being put aside in an effort to pass money bills. The aim is to turn the heat on legislators after they go home, and try to build up popular demand for the Truman "mandates." Not one of the 24 proposals is being abandoned. Even with desertions by some leaders, Truman and his aides feel they are too far committed to them, and to a Welfare State, to turn back. Truman is moving to repeat last year's campaign effort.

Multiple defeats for Truman in this Congress stem from false assumptions put on the 1948 election. Many members were never able to discern a "mandate." While Truman and the labor bosses expected a rubber-stamp Congress, this one has shown surprising independence, rebuffing Truman more often than the previous Congress. Unexpected factor was Truman's election being followed by an economic reversal. Instead of inflation, it was deflation when Congress met. As Truman shouted for controls and priorities, Congress saw falling prices and unemployment, and acted accordingly.

Truman has fought for more taxes and more spending, but Congress refused to increase taxes and imposed less spending. Truman leadership has broken down in countless errors and blunders, chief of which was in allowing labor bosses to seize upon his victory as their own.

With Truman influence in Congress rapidly declining, there's indication of more dire trouble ahead. Government by crony is meeting with heavy blows, and red ink spending casts a long shadow ahead of higher taxes. Scandals are piling up which in revelations may rival the pilfering and rascality in the Grant terms.

Big unions are being advised by the Administration that big strikes this year, and probably next year, cannot be expected to pay out. With the British going through the wringer, it's felt this country cannot well face higher production costs over the next 12 months. Union leaders are refusing to heed the advice given them, however. They are insisting on fourth round increases, and say that failure to get them will react in reverses for Truman candidates in next year's election.

New wage demands are based on the claim that costs of living have not come down substantially, and that profits are high. But fiscal officials in the government see this country priced out of the world market, and domestic consumption reduced, with higher production costs. At the root of the wage controversy is the

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"little steel" formula, which pegged wages to costs of living during the war. While wages were legislated upward, it is found now they cannot be legislated downward. Union leaders intend to hold all they gained under the formula.

Real cost cutting is being done in spots in the armed services, but spending next year will be about \$16 billion. Pay boosts of \$200 million a year for military personnel will cancel the saving from firing 135,000 civilian employees.

British officials are privately seeking another huge "loan" from this country. At the same time they are refusing to cut their expensive social services and subsidies. Indication is the labor government would rather fall in ruins than give up its big spending projects. Taxes are taking 40 per cent of total British income.

C. I. O. has chosen 153 "close" Congressional districts in which to seek defeat of House incumbents next year. These are districts in which victors won by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the votes cast. They will concentrate in every precinct on registration and getting out the voters.

Joint political operations will be carried on in Southern states by the big unions. A merger for political action has been effected by the C. I. O., the A. F. of L., the machinists' union and the railroad brotherhoods. They will seek farm alliances, and intend to be active in every Southern state.

Prospect of Senator Taft's re-election in Ohio are improving. Union leaders and other opponents have failed to find an outstanding man to run against him. Lausche refused to enter the race; he believes more strongly in the Taft-Hartley law than does even Taft. Growing resentment in Ohio over the announced intention of union bosses to enter the state and swing election results is reacting sharply for Taft. The Taft forces refer to the outsiders as "carpet baggers."

Government spending over the next 12 months will really become more lavish. Federal spending over the period will be about \$46,500 million. States and cities will spend about \$22 billion more. Prospects of tax cuts are diminishing. More than 50 per cent of constituent letters coming to Senate and House members now indicate worry over debt and public spending. Many of the protests are directed at continued holding up for food prices through subsidies.

Socialized medicine will not be put forward again in this Congress. Even the Administration is ready to drop it. Britain's economic debacle, due in part to excessive costs of social services, has sounded a death knell for it in this Congress.

Seven Southern states will lose one House seat each in the reshuffling after the next census, according to the Census Bureau. The gains, due to population shifts, will go largely to Mid-Western and Pacific Coast states. California alone is expected to gain seven seats.

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GUEST EDITORIAL

Two Years Old

THE Taft-Hartley Act became two years old last month, with none celebrating its birthday and with no evidence of the "slave labor" which the act's most bitter opponents predicted would be its result.

Looking at the law now through the years of its application, we doubt that many of its opponents, in their moments of honest deliberation, believe that the Taft-Hartley Act is a tenth as bad as they said it was. It is true that it made labor unions subject to certain controls, but that had to come. The very bigness of organized labor made it inevitable.

On the other hand, it has brought a larger measure of control of the unions into the hands of the membership. Many union organizations did not need a Taft-Hartley Act, or any other legislation, to bring this about. Their organizations were historically democratic. But others did need it, and it was only natural that their official hierarchy should squawk.

As with all legislation, the Taft-Hartley law is imperfect. It needs mending, and will continue to need it as long as man's relation with man remains in the state of flux.

It is unfortunate that the present session of Congress is stalemated on proposals to amend the act to correct inequities and impractical phases of the law which have been demonstrated during the two years of its application to labor and management problems. It is unfortunate—unfortunate for labor, management, and the public—that the act has become a political tag.

The act contains much inherent good, much that both Democrats and Republicans should fight to preserve. Even if it were abolished altogether, Congress would be compelled to re-write much of it into law.

It is unfortunate also—and somewhat in the nature of dishonesty—that the act should become a political weapon with which an attempt is being made to eliminate Senator Robert Taft from the national political scene. The importance of what happens to Mr. Taft is comparatively inconsequential in relation to the importance of

maintaining amity and democracy and stability in labor and management relations.

There is need for all of us—the general public as well as labor and management—to burn a little night oil on the subject of labor and management relations. None of us should be willing to accept or reject a piece of legislation dealing with so important a segment of public interest merely because some politician or leader of labor or management labels it good or bad.

A study of the Taft-Hartley Act and the problems it attempts to solve affords a good place to begin.—Charlotte Observer.

Getting The Facts

FOUR political science students of Brooks School at North Andover, Mass., decided to devote their vacation to "a political study of the South." They are members of the editorial staff of the *Next Voter*, a paper published by Brooks students. Setting fourth in an "old Ford," they spent six weeks on their Southern tour, with Washington as its starting point. Their report as presented in the *Next Voter* deserves nation-wide reading as a fair, frank and factual first-hand report on the South today. These unanimous conclusions are worth recapitulation:

"We can truthfully say that the Negroes we have seen and spoken to seemed almost without exception happy and that on the whole the relationship between black and white in the South was more co-operative, more understanding than many relationships between, say white management and white labor in the North . . .

"And strangely enough . . . they certainly would not welcome the abolition of racial segregation. . . . Over and over again Negroes said to us that they are proud of their race, that they would like to keep their race apart, and that while there should be human and other equality, while there should be the friendliest co-operation, they themselves would like to see the continuation of segregation.

"It seemed to us that the real quarrel between the Trumanites and the Dixiecrats was not a human or an ethical

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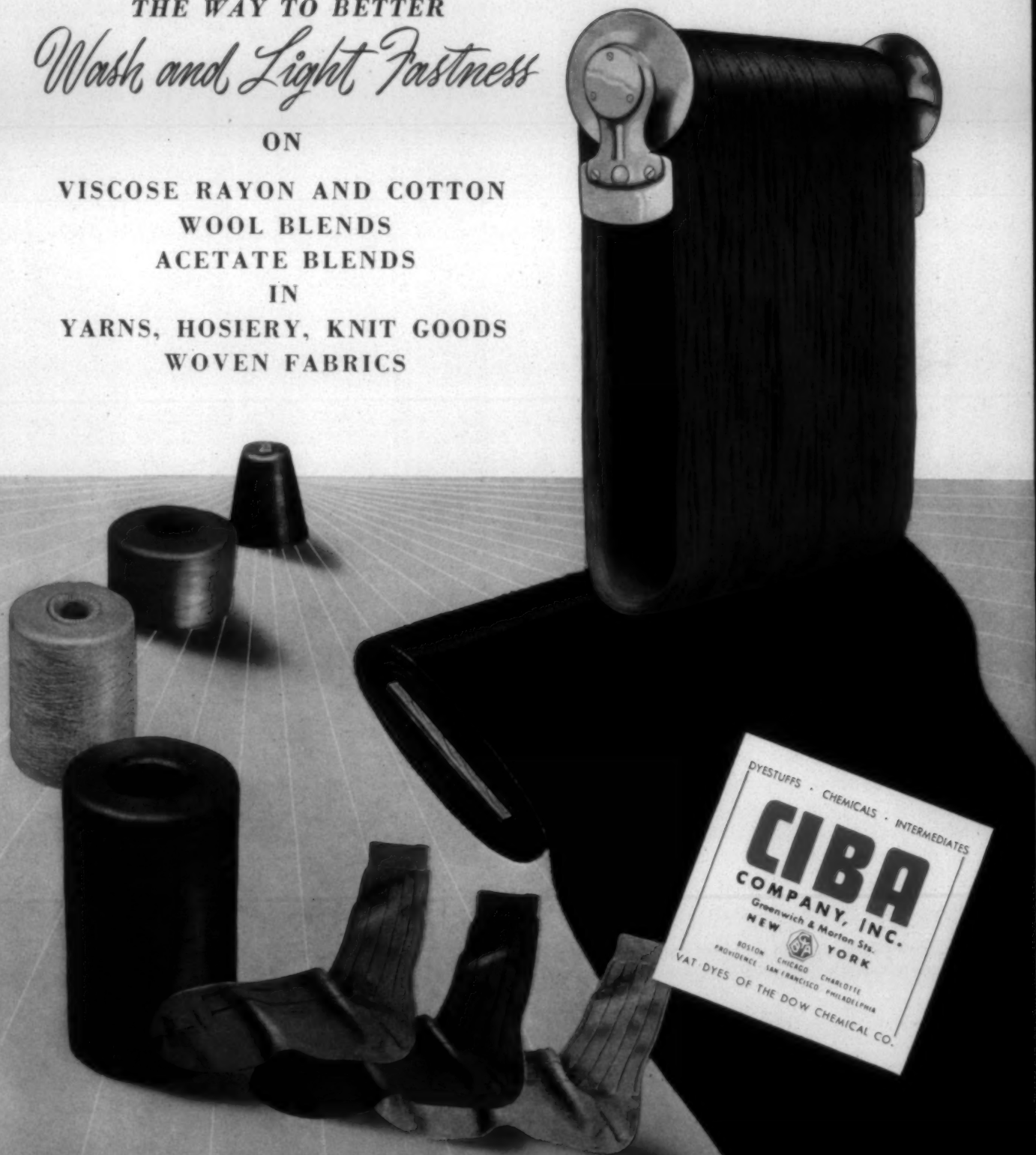
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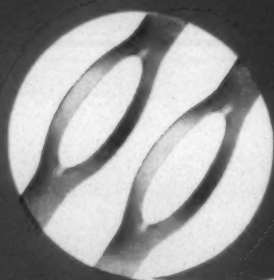
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WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

one concerning the status of the Negro, but a constitutional one. The Southerner resents any encroachment upon the powers of the individual states and fears that an increase in the power of the Federal Government would mean unavoidably the end of real democratic government and the establishment of a dictatorial machine. Rightly or wrongly he feels that this constitutional struggle is being fought over civil rights to confuse the issue. . . . If one comes down to fundamentals such as political philosophy, ethical values and human beliefs, then there is no difference between the South and the rest of the country. The Southerner seemed to us as God-fearing and fighting a Democrat as anyone can be. . . .

"We had to revise or to reverse most, if not all, of our preconceived notions about the South. . . . We learned more about political science in six weeks than we could have done in three years of book study."

Finally, these Massachusetts students returned home with "the strong feeling that some plan should be started to make it possible for young people of the various parts of the United States to get to know each other and to get to know each other's part of the country."

Such a plan, translated into successful operation, would go far to end sectional prejudices and reverse mischievous "preconceived notions"—and to break the power of the demagogues and worse who by misrepresentation and outright falsehood sow the dragons' teeth of hatred, confusion and contention broadcast over the land.—New Orleans *Times-Picayune*.

What Will Tomorrow Bring?

POLITICAL propagandists cause us to wonder "how big is big." When some types of politicians want to appeal to the masses, they invariably make verbal attacks on "big business."

In the past, this type of political strategy has not worried the average man in business as he had the feeling that since his business was small compared to the large industries in the nation, he would be favored and would be free from attack by politicians.

That has not proved to be the case,

and too late many relatively small businesses are saying that they too are targets.

Whereas in the past the term "big" was used in connection with only a few enterprises in the United States, now all successful business enterprises appear to be in disfavor with those who court political public favor.

The increasing use of propaganda against successful business should be disturbing to every citizen in the United States who believes in freedom of opportunity. Yesterday only large corporations could be successfully abused for publicity purposes by propagandists and politicians; today every young man and woman who really wants to succeed is vulnerable because of efforts to attain success. What will tomorrow bring?

State socialism or similar types of governmental autonomy has never been responsible for raising standards of living for any appreciable length of time.

Furthermore, state socialism does not dissolve "bigness." Nothing can be "bigger" than governmental bureaucracy and autocracy. Big business at its worse could hardly be more destructive of the public welfare, individual freedom, and personal advantages than big autocratic government.

Business, big or little, has never been as discriminatory as is big government. No big business executives have ever had the opportunity to be as ruthless in showing favoritism and in discrimination as have big political leaders.

There are many controlling factors which restrain business, big or small, but big government bureaucracy, after becoming firmly entrenched, defies restraint.

There is no question but what there have been abuses by some businesses, big and small, in the past, just as individuals in all walks of life have been guilty of excesses and bad citizenship, but potential powers for permanent harm are far less from business than from political autocracy.

We, therefore, feel that in this day and time when much is said about business and big business that we use the same yardstick in measuring the dangers of powerful political machines and power drunk politicians who constantly are looking for scapegoats among the successful in order to promote their own ambitions.—*The Texorian*, Cone Mills Corp.

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The Charlottesville Failure

We have been interested in recent reports from Charlottesville, Va., that more than 35 employees of the Institute of Textile Technology have been discharged, and that the type of research which has been carried on there will be changed radically.

As our readers know, we have never been enthusiastic supporters of the Institute of Textile Technology, nor have we ever believed that it would justify the large expenditure of funds which has been estimated at from \$300,000 to \$700,000 per year. It is obvious that directors of the Institute of Textile Technology (who are leading figures in the industry) have directed the Institute to "root hog or die," just as these same mill men would expect to have their stockholders tell them to produce or resign from their jobs.

Before going further into this discussion let us say that we make no contention in the matter of fundamental and applied research. Fundamental research has given the textile industry synthetic fibers and special finishes, applied research has given it countless other improvements.

However, the establishment of the Institute of Textile Technology was based upon the presumption that because research had done so much for the paper industry it could do the same for the cotton textile industry.

In the paper industry, wood pulp was the base material and because it was very cheap, any added value was a profit. For instance, when wood pulp was converted into paper napkins the added value was very great.

In cotton textiles the situation was very different because because the base material, that is, raw cotton, was already at a substantial price.

Any effort to lower the cost, by research in mass production, found cotton in the realm of jute and paper, both of which could be turned into finished products and sold in that state at a price less than raw cotton.

Any effort to add value to cotton by making a superior

product would bring it into the field of synthetic fibers against which it could only in rare instances compete in either quality or price, and there is the realization that many new synthetic fibers are yet to come from test tubes.

Clear thinking would have told cotton textile manufacturers that whether research carried cotton up or down, it could never compete in price with the fibers found in the lower bracket or either in price or quality with the many fibers found in the upper brackets.

The Institute of Textile Technology was born of enthusiasm for the magic word "research" rather than sound thinking.

We are told that it has done several pieces of assigned research for individual mills but it is a safe bet that any one of several private research laboratories could have done the same for a small fee.

If there be those who question this statement they have only to cite the research done and we will show that it could have been done at any one of several places.

The idea behind the Institute of Textile Technology was that the cotton textile industry, as a whole, would benefit in a very substantial manner from something which could be done to cotton fibers or cotton yarns or cotton fabrics—something similar to that which had been done to convert wood pulp into higher priced and profitable articles.

It has been reported that a cotton cloth inspection machine and a yarn measuring device were developed and we are pleased to hear of this much in accomplishments, but they are not much to show for the expenditure of several million dollars.

During World War II, a worker in the Army Quartermaster Depot at Charlotte developed a very efficient cloth baling machine with his initiative and the expenditure of a few hundred dollars, but there was no claim that it justified the cost of operating the depot.

We are very much interested in the statement that there is to be a radical change in the type of research. It is our considered opinion that had the Institute of Textile Technology been located at some textile center, such as Greenville, S. C., where persons engaged in research could have had contacts with practical cotton manufacturers, the type of research would have been changed several years ago.

Locating the Institute at such an isolated position at Charlottesville, Va., was a colossal mistake for which the president was personally responsible.

An army of so-called scientists, very few of whom knew the difference between a roving frame and a loom, have been paid substantial salaries to piddle around with test tubes and all that the cotton textile industry as a whole seems to have acquired as the result of the large expenditure is another cloth inspecting machine and another yarn measuring device.

Our position today is exactly the same as when the Institute of Textile Technology was proposed.

We are always for anything which will benefit the textile industry but could not see how the expenditure of such a large sum for cotton textile research could be justified.

We refused to be swept off our feet by the idea that because research had done so much for the paper industry, it could do equally great things for the cotton textile industry.

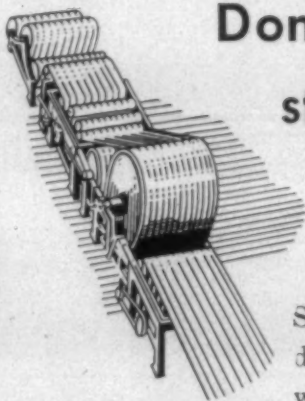
We expressed the hope that, in spite of our pessimism, the Institute of Textile Technology would be able to accomplish something worthwhile and we did our best to prevent the colossal mistake of locating it where the employees

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EDITORIALS

would not have the benefit of contacts with practical cotton manufacturers.

We know that those who were behind the establishment of the Institute were motivated solely by desires to help the cotton textile industry. There were none who had any other interest.

We have never known any man, no matter how able or how successful, who did not make some mistakes.

We knew one textile manufacturer who, because he was very shrewd and never wasted a nickle, accumulated a fortune of more than \$2,000,000.

The same man invested \$300,000 in the patents of a worthless adding machine and lost every dollar of that amount.

The establishment of the Institute of Textile Technology was a mistake based upon enthusiasm which was in turn based upon an erroneous hypothesis.

Jute and paper stand below cotton and bar its passage downward while a multitude of synthetic fibers, with many more to come, bar, to a large extent, its movement into a higher quality field.

We are sincere in stating that we wish that the Institute of Textile Technology could have accomplished something worthwhile.

It has not nor will it ever justify its expenditures.

New England Losing More Mills

During recent weeks the following announcements have been made in New England:

The permanent liquidation and closing of 40-year-old, 40,000-spindle cotton mill of Pierce Bros., Ltd., at New Bedford, Mass.

The permanent closing of the 43-year-old, 65,760-spindle Nonquitt Mills, also of New Bedford.

The permanent closing of the 39,504-spindle, 1,046-loom Arkwright Corp. of Fall River, Mass.

There was a time when New England had 21,000,000 spindles but so great has been the liquidation that by the first of this year only about 4,700,000 remained and now as noted above many more spindles are going out.

We do not rejoice at the misfortune of that important section of our country nor do we agree with the many foolish statements which have been and are being written in explanation.

Comparatively few of the cotton spindles which have been liquidated in New England have been moved South. When in December, 1922, New England had 21,013,000 spindles the South had 16,171,000 spindles. Today New England has 4,737,000 spindles, of which only 3,390,000 are active, while the South has 18,443,000.

The South, which has been a consistent purchaser of new machinery, has increased by 2,272,000 spindles since 1922.

During that same period New England has dismantled mills containing 16,276,000 cotton spindles, or approximately 14,000,000 more spindles than the South has added, not taking into account new spindles the shops have sold to Southern mills.

There are two basic reasons why New England cotton mills have gone out of business:

(1) The domination of labor unions, which began about

1920, and the constant recurring strikes and shutdowns which made it impossible to operate continuously for any long period or upon a profitable basis.

(2) Too much "Ivy League" education. (We do not mean by this to reflect upon the fine universities and colleges of New England.)

There never was a finer group of men and manufacturers than those who built a great cotton manufacturing industry in New England. Their sons, however, usually went to the "Ivy League" schools for liberal arts courses, in the days when personnel relations and management were not included in the curriculums.

The young men, knowing that their parents and grandparents were wealthy, left college with little desire for work and often with the feeling that the mills were only for the purpose of furnishing dividends for their living; their mothers and sisters had the same idea.

When replacing old machinery with new and keeping the equipment up-to-date meant doing without dividends, the stockholders usually said "No."

There were exceptions, of course, but most of the New England mills were forced to keep paying dividends even when they were operating at a loss or were shut down for long periods by strikes. Dividends had to come before replacement machinery.

We have truthfully stated the real reason for the decline of cotton manufacturing in New England.

C. I. O.'s Day of Gloom

Employees of Southern textile mills seem to be turning definitely against the C. I. O., if we are to judge from the result of recent elections as listed below.

	For Mill	For C.I.O.
Cedartown Yarn Mills, Cedartown, Ga.....	188	34
Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Cedartown, Ga.....	639	575
Plymouth Mfg. Co., McColl, S. C.....	357	251
Hollister Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.....	73	60
Brandon Corp. (Brandon Plant), (Greenville, S. C.)	746	719
Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Valdese, N. C.....	110	53

The two elections at Cedartown, Ga., were in the nature of "ouster" elections, as the C. I. O. had been in control of those two plants for three years. The employees voted that they had had enough of the C. I. O.

We are under the impression that the C. I. O. has lost several other elections which we have overlooked and which could have been included in the above list.

George Baldanzi of Boston, Mass., who was recently promoted to the head of the Southern organizational drive, has openly admitted that the C. I. O. has lost more Southern elections since January than they have won but neglected to say that they have won few, if any.

The promotion of George Baldanzi to the head of the C. I. O. drive is generally regarded as fortunate for Southern textile mills.

The mill employees do not like Baldanzi or think that he came South for his health.

They are mindful that the financial report of the C. I. O. for the year ending Feb. 28, 1948, showed collections of \$5,668,591 and that \$2,730,105 was paid C. I. O. organizers and officials, and are certain that George Baldanzi "is getting his."

In the face of the above figures they are wondering why

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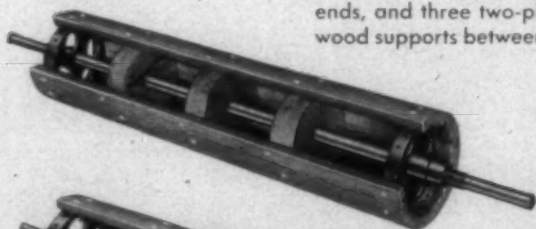
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GN — NYLON, SYNTHETIC

With five Improved Cast-iron Inside Supports as shown.



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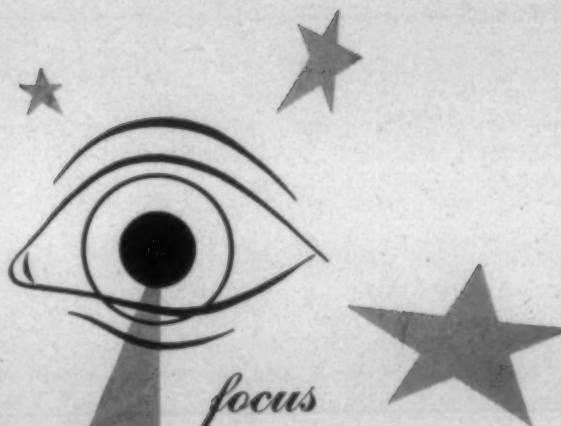
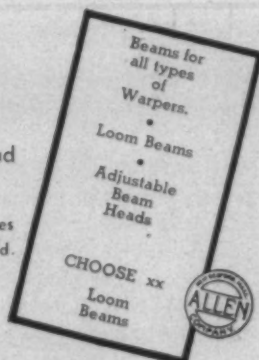
We have doubled the number of fastenings securing the staves to the supports, with self-tapping screws used at Improved Inside Supports. The barrel remains smoother, and the beam will withstand rough handling with heavy loads and remain true running.

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union dues were increased during the past year and that they have to contribute more of their pay each week.

Many of the mill employees, knowing that George Baldanzi and William Smith, who claims that he is from California, get big salaries, wonder why Southern men could not have been employed in their places.

The loss of union elections in many Southern mills is not all of the troubles of the C. I. O.

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, the highest court in Virginia, declared by *unanimous vote* on Sept. 7 that the Virginia anti-closed shop or "right-to-work" law was constitutional. The justices asserted that *no worker could be forced to join a union in order to get or hold a job.*

The North Carolina Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court had, both by *unanimous votes*, declared the North Carolina anti-closed shop or "right-to-work" law constitutional.

The Governor of Missouri recently signed the Madison

Act which was passed by the 1947-48 legislature to ban jurisdictional strikes, sympathy strikes, strikes against government and secondary boycotts. No strike can now be called in Missouri unless a majority of the eligible union members approve.

That law takes away from dictatorial labor leaders the power to force union members to leave their jobs and enter upon a strike, unless a majority of them wish to strike.

A similar law should be enacted in North Carolina and other Southern states in order to prevent George Baldanzi of Boston, Mass., William Smith of California and other professional labor organizers from calling strikes unless a majority of the members of a union decide for themselves that they wish to strike.

Union members know that their pay ceases when they leave their jobs but that Baldanzi and Smith lose nothing, as their salaries will be paid every week out of the approximately \$5,668,591 which the C. I. O. working members pay annually as dues.

Last April the United States Supreme Court held by *unanimous vote* that the states have a right to curb labor union activities which restrain trade.

Justice Black, one of the most liberal members of the court, said:

Organized workers are not entitled to special constitutional protection denied all other people.

To exalt all labor union conduct in restraint of trade above all state control would greatly reduce the traditional power of states over their domestic economy and might conceivably make it impossible for them to enforce their anti-trade-restraint laws.

The hardest blow, however, which the C. I. O. and other unions received was when Congress absolutely refused to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and it has now become certain that it never will be repealed.

The C. I. O. officials may be happy over the fact that during their last fiscal year they were able to get \$5,668,591 from the pay envelopes of their members and that the "professionals" were able to draw salaries to the extent of \$2,730,000, but from every other standpoint they are in a period of deep gloom.

They have not only lost many elections, and been ousted where they held sway for several years, but the courts, by unanimous votes, have taken away from them, in several states, the power to force a worker to lose his job unless he joins a union and Congress has refused to repeal a law which gave equal rights to labor and to industry.

"Booney" Newman Promoted

It is with pleasure that we note that D. C. (Booney) Newman of Charlotte, Southern sales manager of the dye-stuff division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has been promoted to assistant director of sales for the dyestuff division.

While we regret that he must move from Charlotte to Wilmington, Del., we are happy that he has received the promotion.

Since he came to Charlotte in 1927 as assistant to John L. Dabbs, carried on during the long illness of Mr. Dabbs and succeeded him in 1943, Mr. Newman has by his ability and his uniform courtesy won the respect and friendship of the textile industry of the South.

As he moves into a higher position he carries with him the best wishes of the industry.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

Sept. 26-28—NATIONAL ELECTRONICS CONFERENCE, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 29-30—Fall meeting, SOUTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL EDITORS, Sedgefield Inn, Greensboro, N. C.

Oct. 1—SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A. A. T. C. C., Georgia Institute of Technology campus, Atlanta, Ga.

Oct. 1—NORTHERN NORTH CAROLINA-VIRGINIA DIVISION, S. T. A., Lexington, N. C.

Oct. 5—Annual convention, SOUTHERN COMBED YARN SPINNERS ASSOCIATION, Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.

Oct. 13-14—43rd annual meeting, NORTH CAROLINA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

Oct. 13-16—National convention, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 15—EASTERN CAROLINA DIVISION, S. T. A., Erwin Cotton Mills Co. Auditorium, Durham, N. C.

Oct. 24-28—37th NATIONAL SAFETY CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION, Stevens, Congress & Morrison Hotels, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 27-28—Annual meeting, CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION, Sheraton-Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

Nov. 3—SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION, S. T. A., Clemson College School of Textiles, Clemson, S. C.

Nov. 3—Annual meeting, COTTON-TEXTILE INSTITUTE, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

Nov. 5—PIEDMONT SECTION, A. A. T. C. C., Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.

Nov. 6-8—Second annual SOUTHEASTERN INDUSTRIAL VISION CONGRESS, campus of Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

Nov. 28-Dec. 3—EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, Grand Central Palace, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 16-19, 1950—PLANT MAINTENANCE SHOW AND CONFERENCE, Cleveland (Ohio) Municipal Auditorium.

Jan. 23-25, 1950—12th annual meeting, NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

March 28-April 1, 1950—Annual convention, AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE, INC., Palm Beach-Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.

April 27-29, 1950—Annual convention, ALABAMA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

May 8-12, 1950—AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION (and Allied Industries), Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium, sponsored by National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers.

May 11-13, 1950—Annual meeting, COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

June 1-3, 1950—Annual convention, SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

June 12-16, 1950—MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 2-7, 1950—16th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

Oct. 19-21, 1950—National convention, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS, Portsmouth, N. H.



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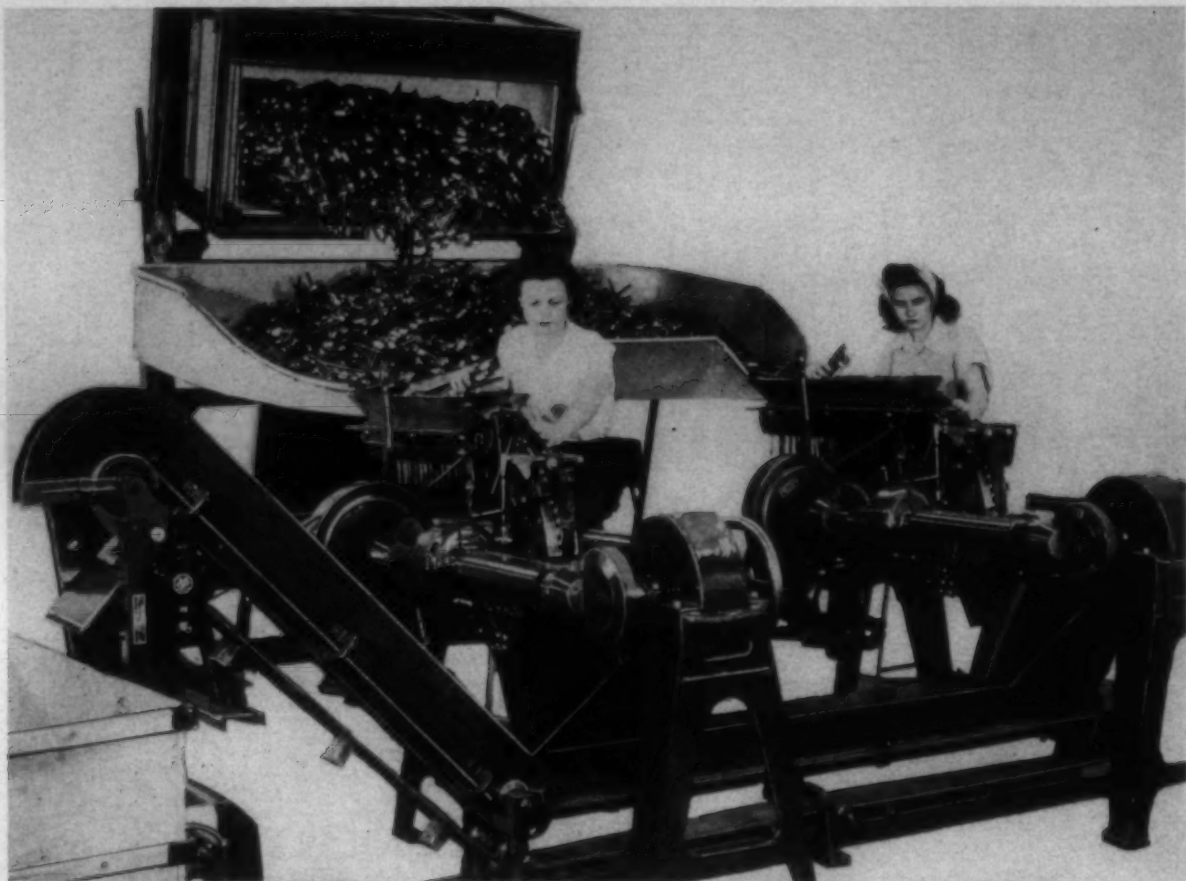


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Public Relations Programs Can Be Easy!

By HENRY LESESNE and EDWIN B. CALLAWAY, Textile Information Service

THE development of good relations between a textile manufacturing concern and the public—which means having the public think well of the mill—doesn't have to be a complicated task. It merely requires a reasonable amount of common sense.

For many years there was a tendency toward secrecy in the hundreds of mills in America's far-flung textile industry. Understandably, careful industrialists wanted to protect their non-patented devices, their technique and know-how from their competitors. But that belongs to a bygone era and today guided tours and open houses are common in the industry, reminding the community of the importance of the mill in the economic scheme of things and giving the employees a broader view of how they fit into the life of the community.

Out of this changing trend in the textile industry has recently developed a co-operative education-industry project that is spreading throughout textile communities and there is some indication and hope that it might become a model for all industry. It is called "An Educational-Textile Workshop," and it is greatly different from the ordinary open house or guided tour in any number of respects.

It consists of a tour of a textile plant by the school teachers of a community. Offhand, one thinks of many things inside a textile mill that would interest a school teacher. For instance, teachers of science would find literally hundreds of examples of the interplay of physical, chemical and social principles taught in the classroom that are put to use by home industry. Or consider the home economics instructor. A proper visit to a textile mill enables her to return to her classes with a wealth of information by which she can vivify her teaching. Or the teacher of commercial subjects, or civics, or diversified occupations, or the teacher of journalism, can do the same thing.

Yet few teachers have ever had the opportunity of making carefully prepared tours of an industrial plant. But teachers interested in using local industry as resource material in the schools, particularly the high schools, have found and are continuing to find that the textile industry is more than willing to meet them half way in arranging projects along the line of "An Educational-Textile Workshop."

An initial workshop of this nature was held last Spring at the Cannon Mills Co. plants in Kannapolis, N. C. It was highly successful and attracted much interest in the industry. Now plans are being made to hold similar workshops for teachers in other textile communities of North Carolina this Fall. Since there is no patent on the idea, it is believed the plan will be adopted elsewhere, too.

The workshop is considered an adjunct to, rather than a substitute for, the so-called open house which is becoming more prevalent in the industry. Most textile mills in the post-war years have undergone extensive modernization and renovation, if not expansion, and it has become more or less a matter of custom for the public to be invited to an "open house" of these modernized and enlarged plants.

But the so-called workshop for teachers requires a great deal more planning, a carefully prepared syllabus, a discussion period, and follow-up work. The Kannapolis workshop was a co-operative effort of the school officials, Cannon Mills and the Textile Information Service. A guiding spirit behind it all was W. J. Bullock, superintendent of the Kannapolis public schools. The Kannapolis project was not the first formal effort to provide school teachers with an awareness of the potentialities of local industry for their students. In fact, the visits of large groups of science teachers to several textile plants in New England was held through the Spring with the co-operation of the New England School Science Council and Textile Information Service.

However, as noted, these tours involved only science teachers. In North Carolina the school officials decided to broaden the idea to include also teachers in other fields, such as home economics, civics and commercial subjects. For there are many things in a large textile plant that involve a great deal more than the mere process of manufacturing. Other workshops in North Carolina are expected to be patterned more or less after the Kannapolis project.

The matters that interest the science teachers in a modern



Teachers touring a Cannon Mills plant as a part of "An Educational Textile Workshop" that may become a model for industry-education co-operation.



No phase of textile operations went unobserved as the teachers watched the numerous processes in the manufacture of Cannon's household textiles. Many of the teachers took voluminous notes to aid them in the classrooms.

textile plant are almost limitless. The home economics instructor would naturally be interested in how the homemaker can judge quality in such things as towels and sheets, the difference between percale and muslin, why combed yarn materials are better in quality than materials of regular processed yarn and in weaving why materials woven on jacquard looms are more costly than those woven on other looms. And so on. The teachers of commercial departments of course find much of interest in both the plant and in the offices, the co-ordination of work between departments, and the lack of confusion despite the large number of people working in the same general department.

The art teacher would be interested in knowing when art began to play a large part in industry, the extent to which art plays in industry, the improvements that have been made in decorating the interiors of textile mills. The mathematics teacher would naturally want to know such things as what fundamentals of arithmetic are used in placing the correct number of strands on the warp beam, the mathematical operations needed in the preparation of dyes, how percentage is used to determine the number of threads per inch needed to strengthen material, etc.

The science teacher, among many things, notices the different staple lengths of cotton and the method of determining the length of staple; the varieties of cotton and their relative value and uses; the importance of humidity and temperature in working with cotton fibers; the many safety devices employed; machines and lifts using the hydraulic principle; the many appliances using pulleys, gears and levers, the wide variety of apparatus used in the chemical laboratory, etc.

Prof. Fletcher G. Watson of the Harvard Graduate School of Education recently stated that "Our times call for the creation of a growing interest in the principles and application of science on the part of the secondary school student. In a society dominated by the technological adaptations of scientific principles, it is vitally important that all students, whether or not they go on to college, have a sense of intelligent orientation to the fundamental influence and exciting interplay of the physical, natural and social sciences."

Three elements contributed to the success of the Kannapolis workshop: (1) the preparation of a syllabus based on intimate knowledge of the industry; (2) an extremely co-operative and able group of guides; and (3) the chance

of relaxation over a meal and informal discussion. This is how the workshop was set up: A group of nine Kannapolis teachers studied the best approach toward using the textile industry as resource material. A steering committee from the mill met with this group. Arrangements were made for the teachers to be taken through the mill with expert guides. Then the teachers collaborated on drafting a 13-page mimeographed syllabus which pointed out and explained various matters for the 70-odd county teachers who made the subsequent tour.

The large group of teachers from various schools in Cabarrus County was taken through the mill in small parties during the morning. They were entertained at a luncheon and then they sat down with guides and mill executives for a discussion and question-and-answer period which lasted far into the afternoon. In the discussion period Superintendent Bullock acted as chairman.

All the teachers, most of whom had never been in a textile mill before, expressed the view that such a project was definitely worthwhile and should be on a sustained basis. All, too, said they had a far better understanding of the industry after making the tour and felt that education and industry could and should work more closely together for their mutual benefit. On the part of the teachers there will be much follow-up work now that the schools have reopened. They took away a wealth of material in their notebooks.

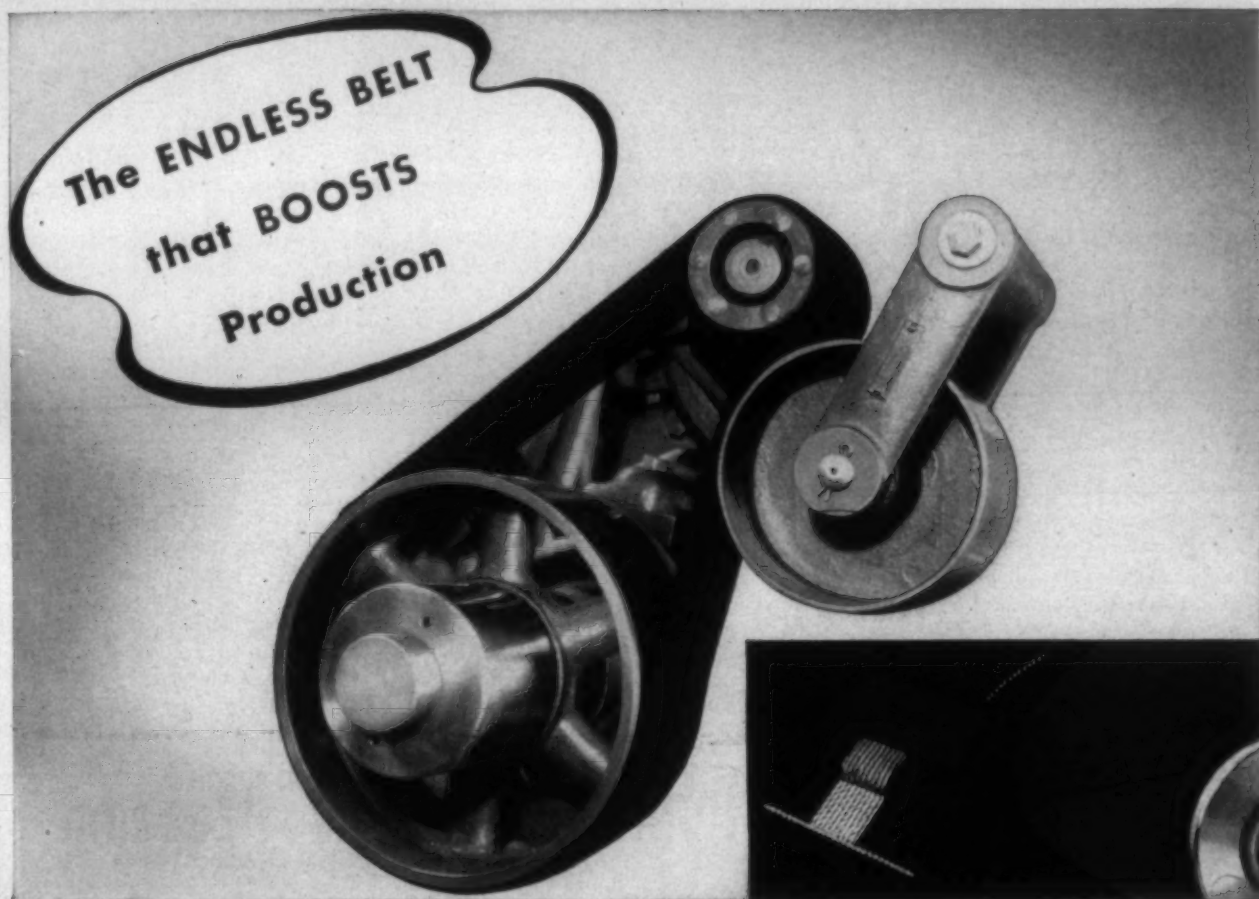
Activity in Georgia

Three one-day meetings for the purpose of discussing problems and techniques of community relations were held in June under the sponsorship of the public relations committee of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia. The round-table sessions were held at Augusta, Jefferson and Lindale. Arrangements were made by J. M. Cheatham, vice-president of Dundee Mills and chairman of the committee, and T. M. Forbes, executive vice-president of the Georgia association.

More than 60 top executives of Georgia textile mills attended the meetings and joined in the informal discussions. Thomas D. Yutzy of the firm of Dudley, Anderson & Yutzy and director of the staff of the Textile Committee on Public Relations, was a guest at the meetings. He was accompanied by several members of his operational staff.

Case histories and information compiled from the accumulated experience in community relations by hundreds of companies, both in the textile and other industries, were presented. More data was offered by the mill executives present, based on their own experience. Results of more than 100 open house programs were summarized, with management in each case reporting the events were worthwhile and beneficial. Reports were made on all size occasions, ranging from open houses to which entire communities were invited to plant tours for small groups. Much of the material for this subject was taken from the Open House Manual prepared by the Textile Committee on Public Relations.

Details were given on the highly successful "Science-in-Action" teacher visits, tested this Spring at Salem, Mass., Kannapolis, N. C., and Pawtucket, R. I. These visits differed from usual plant tours in that teacher groups issued the invitations, and a committee of teachers help plan the tours to provide material for classrooms. Machines and



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They run smoothly because the stretchless cord strength members are continually wound and imbedded in Flexlastics with no splice in the body of the belt. A high degree of flexibility permits high speeds on short centers. Belts are prestretched in manufacture to practically eliminate inelastic stretch on the drive.

Manhattan's patented Extensible-Tip is a

method of splicing the cover end with an inseparable series of Flexlastic "rivets." This eliminates seam separation, protects the belt against atmospheric variations and deterioration. Belt life is prolonged 3 to 10 times. This boosts production, too, because of fewer shut-downs for belt adjustment and replacement.

Condor Whipcord Endless Belts are recommended for all open drives operating at any speeds. They are obtainable in several driving surfaces for special conditions and also in Non-Spark, Oil-Proof types. Try this modern transmission belt construction on your next order.

Folder No. 6869-C will be sent on request.

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MANHATTAN RUBBER DIVISION — PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY



RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

Manufacturers of Mechanical Rubber Products • Rubber Covered Equipment • Radiator Hose • Fan Belts • Brake Linings • Brake Blocks • Clutch Facings • Packings • Asbestos Textiles • Powdered Metal Products • Abrasive & Diamond Wheels • Bowling Balls

operational procedures were selected to best illustrate theories being taught in school.

A survey of approximately 100 newspaper editors and writers, who were asked to suggest methods to improve press relations for industry, was brought before the groups. From this survey, combined with comments by the mill executives, the following major points were stressed: (1) Business is news, but businessmen must be willing to give information to papers. If business does not speak up, then other agencies will often succeed in having their distorted viewpoints presented by the press. (2) Newspapers resent "brush-offs" but appreciate help in getting a story. They are more inclined to give business a "break" when courtesy is extended reporters. (3) Every company should have an authorized spokesman available at all times to the press. (4) Newspapermen resent requests to submit stories for approval before publication. (5) Businessmen should become personally acquainted with reporters and minor editors, not just the publishers.

A general discussion was held on the topic of plant publications, and scores of examples were shown. It was emphasized that a plant publication need not necessarily be an expensive printing job. However, it must be competently edited to give employees news of the company, its prospects, its products, and its competitive methods. Some of the other

helpful suggestions brought out during the discussions were as follows:

Employee pride is fostered by a display of company products at the mills.

Paid advertising can have three excellent results. It can help build goodwill for the company and help sell its products, if the latter are sold under a brand name; it can develop pride among employees; and it can create better contacts with the publisher and editor. Some mills, like the Graniteville Co., have featured tributes to employees in their advertising.

Signs on mill buildings and along highways can give information about the company and help public understanding of the economic importance of the textile industry.

Mill executives should take advantage of every opportunity to speak before civic clubs and other bodies. Charts and other illustrations are a valuable means towards putting across the message.

Patronizing local job shops to win good will of editors is a good community relations technique in small localities.

These meetings were the second series sponsored by the Public Relations Committee of the Georgia association. Sessions were held last December in Griffin, Newnan and LaGrange. Other meetings will be planned in different sections of the state where interest is aroused.

Burlington Mills' Public Relations Program

By JOHN HARDEN, Assistant Vice-President

BURLINGTON Mills' public relations department is the youngest service department in the company. It was established 15 months ago and at that time absorbed the then existing plant newspaper program and other activities that were being handled in a publications section of the industrial relations department. Today the Burlington Mills public relations department is a full fledged department with a staff of plant newspaper editors, a photographer and darkroom technician, and an artist and display expert.

In order to give a background against which we can discuss together the matter of public relations, I would like to briefly summarize for you the program and activities of the public relations department of Burlington Mills. These activities are logically divided into two groups: internal and external. The internal services of the department, restricted to company circles, include the editing and production of plant newspapers by manufacturing divisions. We have a total of eight of these papers. The department also writes, edits and otherwise handles company publications such as the company employee handbook, brochures and the like. The department handles the company library through which books are circulated to any person on the Burlington Mills payroll who is interested in drawing on the library of books on technical and specialized subjects. The department services company officials in connection with public appearances by doing research and preparing background material for speeches. We work in close co-operation with the industrial relations department in connection with such company functions as service pin banquets, Christmas parties, company picnics and the like.

Beginning where the internal services leave off and looking outward from the door of our plants, the department handles press and radio contacts. It organizes and supervises and handles open house programs when our plants are put on display and are opened to public visitation. We also handle all displays for the company. Those may include such things as booths for county fairs where our plants feel they should participate, the designing and execution of floats for local parades, and displays of any other type that may appear necessary from time to time. This department also books and routes our company motion picture, "The Fabric of Our Lives," which is utilized as a public relations tool and is shown before civic club groups, schools, women's clubs, and in connection with all manner of organizational programs. The department also aids with varied community events at the local plant level. The program of Southern advertising in plant town newspapers is written and handled by the public relations department. We do a little trouble-shooting when difficulties arise in a locality that involve contacts with local newspapers, public officials and the like.

Our program varies, as you can see. It is kept practical and down to earth, and never aspires to press agency of the Hollywood type.

Of course this program has a purpose. Its principal aim is the building of understanding in our plant town communities with the people of those communities. Wherever Burlington Mills puts down its roots and has an operation, it makes every effort to be a good neighbor there. The company seeks to assume its share of civic responsibility. Companies, like individuals, never have enough understanding



C&K C-LOOMS

*help to pack most of your
Summer Wardrobe!*

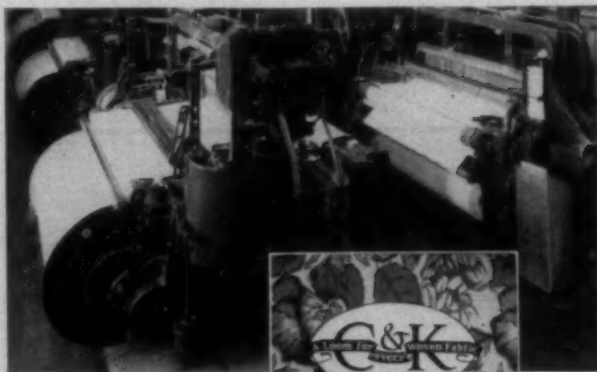
ON SPUN RAYONS for the general run of summer clothing, there's no loom like a C-Loom. See what you get:

You get either a wide loom with Knowles Head Motion, or a narrow loom with dobby, as you prefer. You get quick and easy 2-way convertibility to operate either as a 4 x 1 box automatic bobbin-changing loom, or as a 4 x 4 non-automatic. You get C & K's all-purpose take-up with 4 choices of threading . . . as well as full automatic let-off, and a new feeler mechanism for 4 x 4 looms which tells weaver when bobbins are becoming depleted.

And that's not all. You get a wide choice of bobbin and shuttle sizes . . . from $7\frac{3}{8}$ " to $10\frac{1}{8}$ ", with wound diameter up to $1\frac{5}{8}$ ".

There are many looms in C & K's wide-ranging C-family . . . for all types of fibres . . . cotton, spun rayon, blends . . . for handkerchiefs, dress goods, shirtings, marquises, terrys, huck, upholsteries, part-wool and all-wool blankets. And

this unmatched versatility is your top protection in a competitive market that shifts suddenly from one specialty to another. See what C-Looms can do for your profit-picture. Write for the whole story.



This "Invisible Trademark"
Stands Back of the Trademarks of
the World's Finest Woven Fabrics

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

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friends. So we seek the friendship and understanding of the public. Our work is also in the nature of a report to the "owners" of the company. Burlington Mills is a publicly owned corporation. Its stock is listed on the big board at the stock exchange and anyone with the money to pay for it can own a piece of Burlington Mills. Therefore, we feel some responsibility at giving an account of our stewardship to the public. As legitimate news transpires, we make it available.

All of us like to have the approval of our friends, our family and our acquaintances in whatever we do. Businesses are the same way. However, there is a great deal more involved in our program of public relations at Burlington Mills than the mere pride and satisfaction of having the approval of those who know us. Actually, to have a good relationship with the communities in which we operate has a monetary value. It saves money for the company, it makes money for the company, it is good business.

If our company has a reputation of being a good company to work for, if our individual plants have the reputation of being good plants in which to work, if we are known to pay top wages, if working conditions are good and surroundings are ideal, then we get the first call on the best of the available labor supply.

If our company has a good name in a locality, a person there with a few hundred dollars for investment would be likely to make that investment in Burlington Mills stock.

If our company is well and favorably known in a community, that fact sells the products of our company, and that is important because our plants operate in proportion to the flow of our products into the stores and from the stores into the hands of the ultimate consumers. If a woman knows Burlington Mills as a good company, she will be likely to buy a Burlington Mills garment when two garments are placed in front of her on a counter, one labeled Burlington Mills and the other with a label that she does not recognize.

Public relations is the art of doing good and getting credit for it. Good deeds do not always necessarily speak for themselves. Sometimes it is advisable to call attention to them. We must, of course, first have our own house in order, must handle our own problems within our own

family circle, and face the public with a united front. When a boy courts a girl he always puts his best foot forward. He doesn't emphasize the unpleasant things he knows about himself. A company, like an individual, is entitled to—and should—appear in the best light.

It is just as easy—in fact, easier—to make friends as to make enemies. Friendships take less energy than do enmities. Nothing but sheer carelessness causes companies to acquire enemies when, with equal effort or less effort, they could establish friendships. No company ever has enough understanding friends. Like individuals they never know when they will need them.

Lawyers in the courtroom examining character witnesses talk about two different things. They talk about the character of a person and the reputation of that person. They are two different things. Burlington Mills' character is made in its plants by the quality of the products produced there, it is made by the decisions of top management, and by company policies, procedures and principles. The company's character is a rather stable thing and varies slowly and evolves gradually—we hope always toward the plus side.

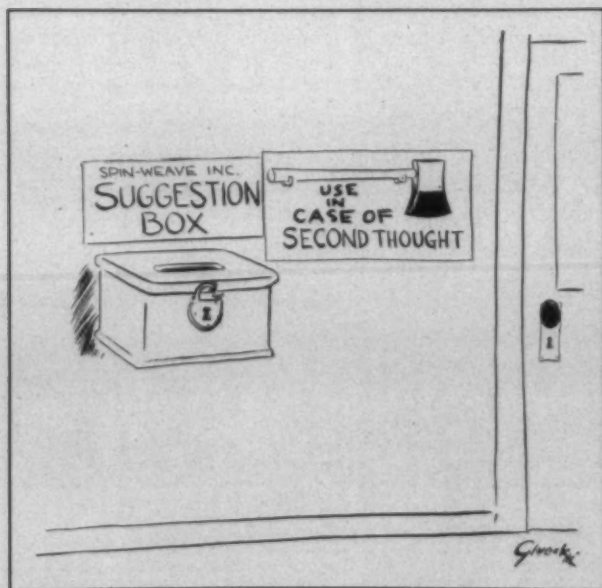
Our reputation is an entirely different thing. Our reputation is what people think about us, irrespective of our character. The public relations department does not propose to do anything about the character as it is being made and maintained in our plants. I do think we can help in the field of reputation, and it is in that field that we are exerting energy through all the contacts and through all the media that we have.

In the course of a year we reach quite a sizable number of people, but the broadest single point of contact that Burlington Mills has with the public is through its own employees. As these men and women move around among their friends and neighbors, go to the picture shows, to church, and P. T. A., visit in the homes of neighbors—wherever they go and whatever they do, they are representatives of Burlington Mills. Each of these people has friends who perhaps know no other person who works for Burlington Mills. Therefore, the impression that this individual makes on his friends is the impression that these friends will have of the company. We seek to stress with our people that they are actually on duty 24 hours a day and that their responsibility does not begin or end at the mill gate.

Within his or her own circle of friends, any employee of our company is "Mr. Burlington Mills." We urge our people to be aware of their civic and community responsibilities. We encourage them to participate in the affairs of their churches and Boy Scouts. Many of them serve on volunteer fire departments and take an active interest in their schools. During their play time and recreation time, and throughout their daily life away from the plant, they are asked to keep in mind always that they are making the impression and creating the reputation of Burlington Mills with certain people.

Good public relations doesn't just happen. It requires some thoughts, some consideration, and some attention. In our company we hope we have been able to do something leading toward the ultimate of having 27,500 people—the total employed personnel of the company—as so many individual salesmen for Burlington Mills and the Burlington idea.

Mr. Harden, an experienced newspaperman before joining Burlington Mills, discussed his subject before the annual convention of the Southern Textile Association this past June at Blowing Rock, N. C.

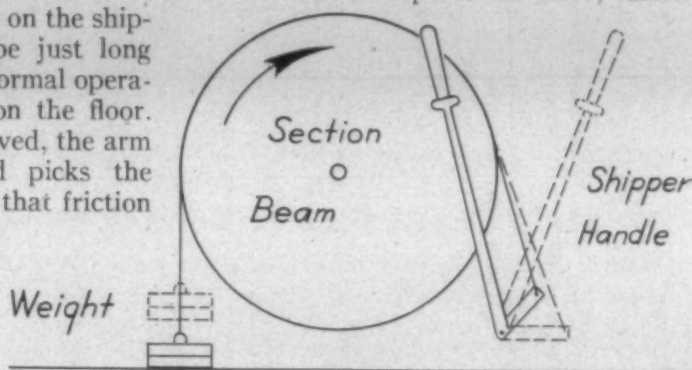


SLASHING HINTS

SECTION BEAM TENSION

Normally, the less tension on a warp being slashed, the better. Although some friction (and therefrom tension) must be applied to the section beams to prevent over-running when the slasher is stopped, there is one little trick that can minimize this.

Instead of fastening the anchor end of the friction rope to the floor, fasten it to a small arm welded on the shipper bar. Make the rope just long enough so that during normal operation, the weights rest on the floor. When the shipper is moved, the arm tightens the rope and picks the weights off the floor, so that friction is actually applied only when it is needed.

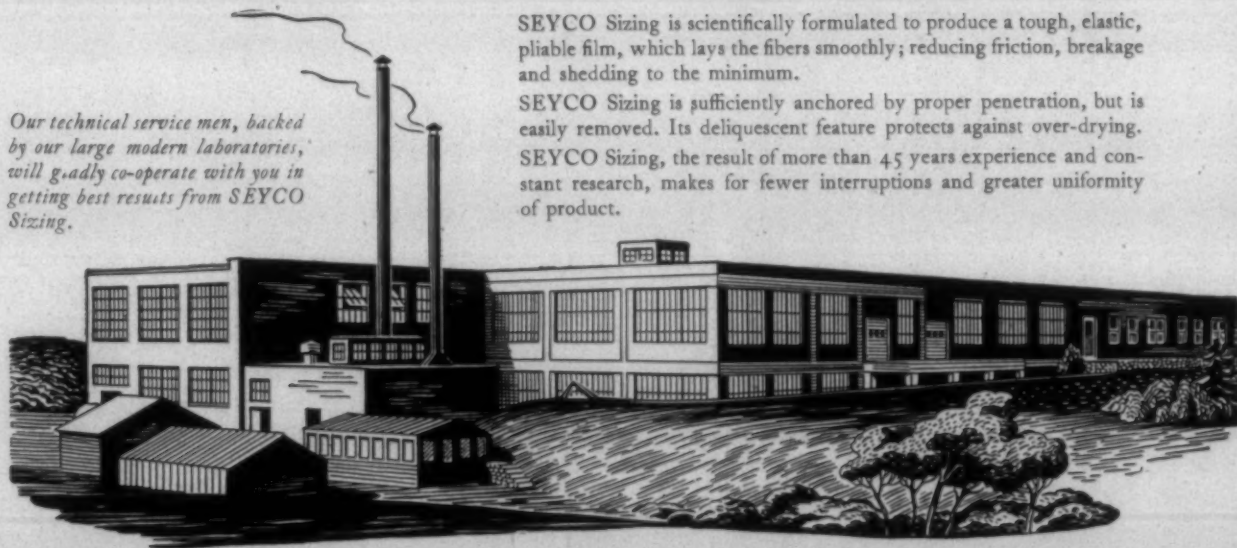


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Our technical service men, backed by our large modern laboratories, will gladly co-operate with you in getting best results from SEYCO Sizing.

SEYCO Sizing is scientifically formulated to produce a tough, elastic, pliable film, which lays the fibers smoothly; reducing friction, breakage and shedding to the minimum.

SEYCO Sizing is sufficiently anchored by proper penetration, but is easily removed. Its deliquescent feature protects against over-drying. SEYCO Sizing, the result of more than 45 years experience and constant research, makes for fewer interruptions and greater uniformity of product.



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Which means most to You?

LESS OILING?

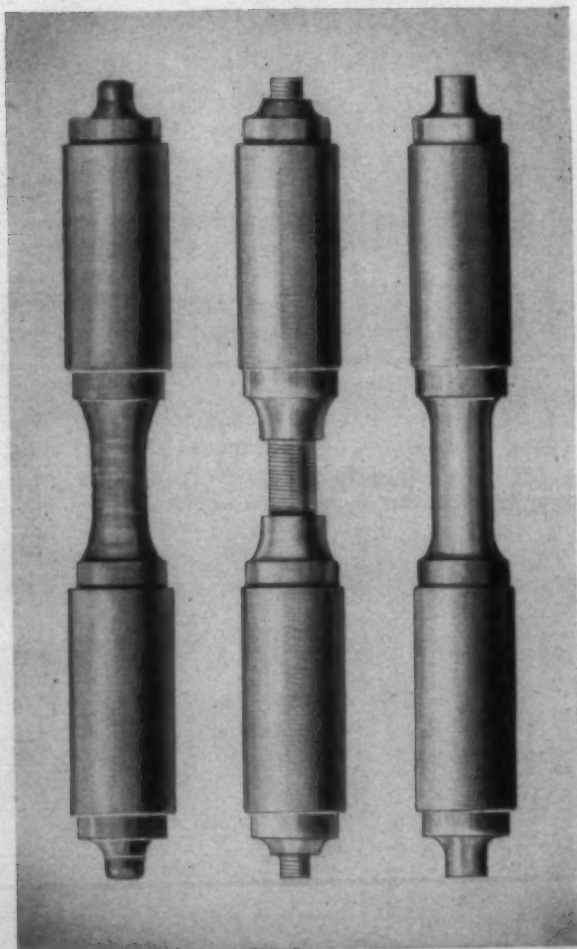
Top rolls reconditioned by our "Flow-Steel" method with oil-retaining hard steel require no daily or even weekly oilings. Tests in many mills indicate oiling once a month is sufficient.

FEWER SECONDS?

The oil-retaining steel used in the Ideal "Flow-Steel" method and the long intervals between oilings makes seconds due to oil-spotting negligible.

LONGER LIFE?

The Ideal "Flow-Steel" method of reconditioning with oil-retaining hard steel instead of cast iron has reduced friction to the vanishing point . . . often doubling the life of the top roll.



**YOU GET
ALL THREE
ADVANTAGES
with**

"Flow-Steel"
**RECONDITIONING OF
TOP ROLLS**

ILLUSTRATED: LEFT: Top roll scarred and scratched, evidence of friction and drag. CENTER: Roll is prepared for the deposit of special steel. RIGHT: Roll reconditioned by Ideal "Flow-Steel" method with oil-retaining hard steel.

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25TH YEAR OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE TO TEXTILE MILLS

Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning

Mill Executives And Machinery Builders Discuss Mechanically-Picked Cotton

AT the final session of the sixth Spinner-Breeder Conference, held May 30-June 1 at Charlotte, N. C., textile machinery men and textile mill men had a chance to tell cotton producers what they thought of mechanically-picked fiber. Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the North Carolina State College School of Textiles led a panel dealing with "Mechanization, Ginning, Cleaning and Processing" which, in abstracted form, is reported below.

Possibilities of Using Trashy Cotton in Mills by Improving Mill Cleaning Processes

HUNTER CAUBLE, *Superintendent, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.*: I don't think the possibilities of using trashy cotton with our present-day opening and cleaning machinery are very good. I'd like to say that I am speaking about combed sale yarn mills. I don't know what the possibility would be of using trashy cotton in coarse and carded yarn mills, but most of us that have combed yarn mills make both single and ply yarns, also high-break yarns and yarns used in government twill. With our present machinery, if we have an excessive amount of trash, we have an excessive amount of trash in the yarn. Now, the thing that gives us the most trouble is peppery leaf. We can do a fairly good job of removing large leaves and heavy trash, but this peppery leaf gives a great deal of trouble in single knitting yarns. As you know, it won't dye in light shades and that is something that has always been a headache to us. We think our opening machinery is as good as money can buy. We recently installed completely new equipment and yet even when using strict middling cotton we still have complaints from our customers because of peppery leaf. Now, the only way we know how to take out that peppery leaf is by stepping up the cleaning action on our cotton and when we do that we damage the staple of the cotton and make an excessive amount of nep. This is, of course, exceptionally bad for high-break yarns. So we have to just sacrifice either leaf or break and the only way that we know how that we'll ever be able to use trashy cotton is for the builders themselves to improve the machinery.

Modern Mill Cleaning, Its Features and Performance Characteristics and Limitations

E. C. GWALTNEY, *Vice-president in charge of Research and Development, Saco-Lowell Shops, Biddeford, Me.*: Being an old cotton spinner, I thought it would clarify matters if we would just outline what our problems are, getting rid of the pepper trash. Mr. Cauble has so well brought out

that if you beat it to death trying to get the pepper trash out, then you damage the cotton so that it makes neps and neps are really more serious in the bleach and finish goods than the pepper trash. As I see it today, the cotton grower has competition, serious competition from synthetic fibers. When you buy synthetic fibers, you get synthetic fibers and nothing else. When you buy cotton, you get anything from pepper to even Johnson grass from machine picked cotton (and I have samples that will run three feet long). The mechanized growing of cotton has presented a very serious problem to the textile machine manufacturer. There is no foreign matter whatsoever in synthetics so you have two strikes on you right to start with. As I see it today, the ginner, himself, has one of the best opportunities to clean cotton because he presents his cotton to his cleaning machine with one end of the fiber attached to the seed. I don't think they have ever taken advantage of the opportunity that they have. When you present a sheet or mass of cotton to some cleaning cylinder, two rollers or any other device, you've got a tremendous amount of play which makes it very difficult to do a decent job of cleaning. The plant breeders, as I see it, have got to discover a cotton plant in which the little barbs or hooks that grow on the leaf or other parts of the plant are more or less removed because when the little pepper trash comes into our cleaning machines with the cotton, it is practically impossible to get it out and the more you beat it trying to break it up, the more difficult our problem becomes.

Insofar as the manufacturer of cleaning machinery is concerned, I must confess that we have taken a very short-sighted view of our problem. We still depend upon a beater striking cotton from a feed roll or other means of presenting cotton to the cleaning machine. Research has established the fact that the blow of the beater on the fiber presented to the beater under heavy compression through these rolls generates sufficient heat to cause a very serious degradation to the cellulose in the cell. Consequently, if we beat our cotton in trying to get the fine pepper trash out to such an extent, then we run into the other extreme of producing more neppiness. We've recently had a great many cases to come up this year in which we have found that the customers complaining about the cloth refer more to neppiness than to the pepper trash. The unfinished goods showed a lot of pepper trash. The chap, naturally, jumped to the conclusion that the pepper trash was what the customers were complaining about. Under microscopic examination we found that the defects that the customer had marked out had no pepper trash whatsoever. It was all purely cotton fiber that had been nepped. It didn't take the dye; it doesn't

OPENING, PICKING CARDING & SPINNING

take the bleach and give you the same shade that you get on the finished goods. That question has come up.

Now, we ourselves have been depending on the age-old principle of beaters and air currents. We haven't taken any of the advantages of the opportunities presented by modern methods such as supersonic cleaning, electrostatic separation. There are a great many of the principles that we have never even looked into. I think that it is time we started investigating some of these new principles. We are now experimenting with one of the outstanding authorities in setting up supersonic vibrations on the card web and the drawing web and some of the early results look somewhat promising. We have discovered that pepper trash is not as serious a problem as we think it is now, but the whole story, as I see it, is that it is not a problem for any one of us. It is a problem for the whole industry—the ginner, the processor, the machinery builders—we've all got to work together and I think we've got to dig up some new ideas because the present methods are not adequate to the problem of cleaning mechanized cotton as presented to us today.

Problems in Cleaning Machine-Picked or Trashy Cotton in Carded and Combed Yarn Mills

R. J. McCONNELL, *Vice-president, Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.*: The problem that we are discussing is one that we as machine builders have been following with a great deal of interest for the past few years. I have been in the mill business and the machinery business for over 40 years and during that time I've seen cycles, you might say, in the cleaning of cotton by the devastation of machines, which, like the cotton card, fundamentally haven't changed through the years just like the picking machines. We've improved the cleaning processes. We've improved the method of applying air in cleaning but we still use the same type of beaters that we used when I was a boy and started in the mill business, and to me that seems perhaps more or less a reflection on the machine builders. Through

the years the machine builders have had the problem of furnishing to the mills equipment which they would buy and which would give them satisfaction to the extent that they would continue to buy. When I first went into the mill business, the cotton we used was strict middling mostly and cleaning wasn't much of a problem. As the years have gone by, we've seen the grade go down to middling and the strict low middling and lower. Then, of course, this meant more cleaning. Different types of opening equipment have been put in, air condensers have been used, but today and for the past year, I've heard more criticism about the neps than anything else. Today, it seems to me, from the letters that we get in the shop, that the most important problem that most of our customers have is the elimination of neps—and that brings in the problem for our sales force in recommending the right type of machinery. As an example of what machines can do, particularly on staple cotton, several years ago we put in one of the fine mills in New England one of our spiral whirl cleaners. They already had in this mill the down stroke. After a week or two the management told me that they had a very large increase in neps. I asked them if they would allow us to make tests and they did, and a very interesting thing happened and it was this: it didn't make any difference whether they had a down stroke cleaner in line or a spiral whirl cleaner in line, the nep count was the same. As long as they had two in line, the nep count nearly doubled. So we took the machine out of the line.

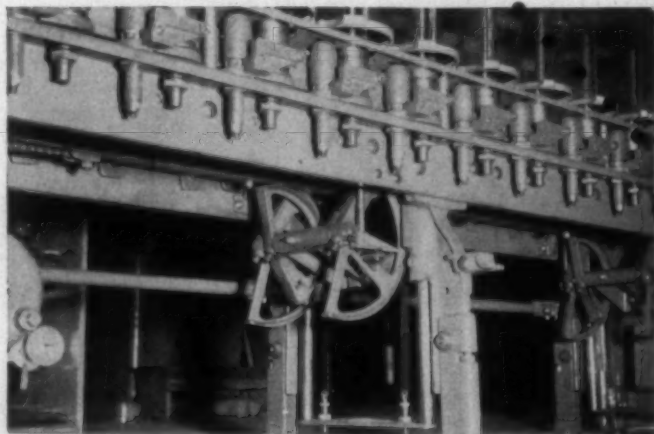
Going back to the problem we have now, the mills tell me the greatest difficulty they have with machine-picked cotton is these long strings which embed in the card and affect the working of the card and increase the neps. We have nothing in mind at the present time to overcome this. We are watching it closely, and we are watching particularly the Continental gin. We also have to keep in mind the thing that Gene Gwaltney says about the deterioration of the fiber. We also have to face this in our future decisions of making machinery. Mills today have methods of measurements that they've never had before. While European mills still use the systems that they used probably 50 to 60 years ago of opening and blending, the American mills will never adopt this system particularly because of the value of floor space. In my opinion there is nothing yet that we can safely say that we will have to offer to you that will solve the problems that you have. What we would like, as machine builders, is for you to tell us anything you feel that we should do in order to build a machine that would make good ordinary white as the driven snow.

Opening, Blending and Cleaning of Cotton from the Manufacturer's Standpoint

CALDWELL RAGAN, *President, Ragan Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.*: Other, probably, than the introduction of long draft into the card rooms and spinning rooms, I think there have been four changes in the opening and picker rooms in mill history. It used to be that the opener room in practically all the mills would be in a dark corner somewhere in the warehouse and then the cotton would be conveyed by blowing over to the picker room. Back in my early lifetime you had three processes of pickers. You had the breaker, the intermediate, and finisher picker. And then later it came to the breaker and finisher picker which are separate machines and operations and in late years we've had the one-process picker and the blenders that the man-



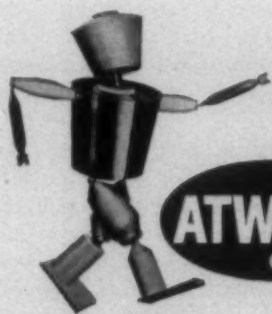
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The sturdy lifter rods, designed with oilless metal bushings, assure smooth ring rail traverse and require a minimum of maintenance. One long-wearing endless, lapless belt for all spindles, eliminates sewing or tying of tapes. Automatic stop motion for each end and ply prevents roller laps and allows piecing up of single ends. Knee brakes are eliminated.

The Atwood Model 10 Ring Twister is a completely modern machine, sturdily constructed, and designed to produce plied yarns of cotton, woolen and worsted; spun rayon, filament rayon, nylon and combination yarns. Around a basic design that has proved highly successful over the years, the machine has been redesigned for smoother running, reduction in maintenance, and greater ease of operation.

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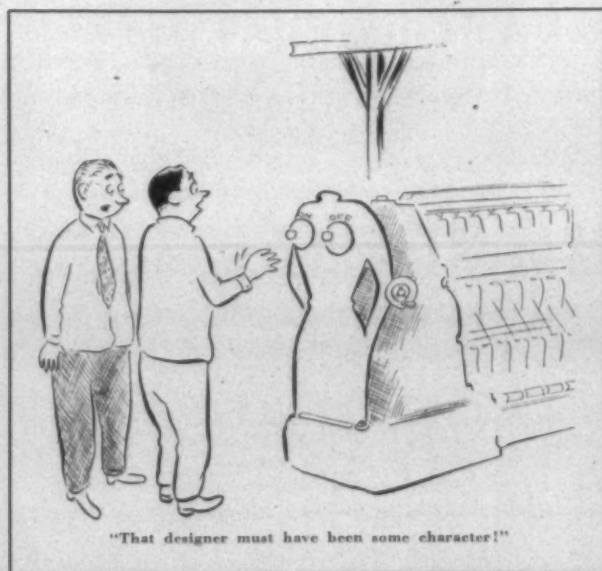
Model 10 *automatic stop motion for each end and ply*

ufacturers have developed. I think, probably, one reason this had to be developed not only for better cleaning of trashier cotton, but from the standpoint that in most mills, especially on finer yarns, there were three and four processes of drawing. That has been reduced to three; and then reduced to two; and in some instances reduced to one. Naturally, the cotton must be handled and opened up in a much better condition for the further processes of dragging and drawing through the mill and most mills are paying particular attention to that. The opener rooms and picker rooms now are usually combined and they have just as large a floor space as possible. The next process then is to put the cotton through the blenders and this may vary in some mills. In some mills it's a blending of different grades and staples and in other mills their problem may be the blending of vegetable and animal matters that go into yarns. These blenders open up the cotton and put it in a fluffy condition. Bob McConnell mentioned the custom, especially in England, of putting the cotton into rooms where it would stay probably two weeks before it was put through the pickers, the object being that it would fluff and could be handled better. Then the cotton goes through blenders and through different other processes such as a Superior cleaner down stroke, or vertical opener or what have you. Then, I think this is most important from a manufacturers' standpoint as the cotton is conveyed, after it has been opened, through the necessary blending and opening processes through a galvanized iron pipe to your reversing apron at the hopper of your one-process picker, waste is introduced at this point. When I say waste, I mean workable waste. In the fiber mills this waste has no twist. The waste is fed in a continuous amount where there is certain percentage of waste to a certain percentage of cotton so each lap that you make has the same percentage of a reworkable cotton. It comes to the hopper of the picker and in that process these hoppers are automatically controlled. A certain amount is fed in at all times and it goes from the hopper to a table and then to the feeders. Of course, there is a great deal of discussion on the number of blades of the beater, the height, speed, etc. Under these beaters you have the grid bars which are

set at a certain angle or width of opening based on the desired end results but the whole process is blending and thoroughly opening the cotton and when you fed your laps which goes to the next process, the card, which is opposite this, the purpose in this is to make an even, uniform lap as to yardage and as to weight of a given number of ounces per yard and the lap not to have more than humanly possible thick or thin places in the body of the lap or the selvage and in that way where all these processes have been eliminated in the mill you bring them to your next process in a much more uniform condition. I think our machinery builders have been working on this subject and there have been great improvements made, but of course, as mentioned awhile ago you assume that the cotton comes to you properly ginned and then you must have proper machines from our machinery builders to make your lap on the right weight and yardage.

Appraisal of Defects in Ginning Cotton

CHARLES D. GREEN, *Production Manager, Reeves Bros., Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.*: I think that it is interesting to note that a report published by the New York Cotton Exchange in the *Cotton Year Book* of 1947, which of course represents the 1946 crop, and I'm told that that is the last year on which we have any figures, that 60 per cent of the crop was strict low middling and lower. The crop totaled 8,517,000 bales and of this total 1,983,000 bales were untenderable—that is practically 25 per cent of the crop, and the cost of this amount of untenderable cotton is tremendous to the grower and to the kind of mills that some of us operate. We try not to use any cotton lower than normal preparation; however, it is a fact today that in spite of all the so-called better machinery through which the cotton goes before it is delivered to the mills, we have more undesirable cotton than we have had before. We know that the use of the mechanical harvester has made it mandatory that new types of cleaning and ginning equipment be produced to improve the grade of the cotton. Here we have a report from the Stoneville Laboratory which tells us that the grade on cotton on the lint cleaning set-up may be raised as high as one full grade over the simple or old-type set-up. The average, however, is about one-third to two-thirds of a grade. But this report also states that there is a tendency for the staple length to be reduced when using the elaborate seed cotton cleaners and the number of the neps in the card web increases. The number of neps, as Bob McConnell just said, is the thing that I think bothers most cotton manufacturers. The best way I know of to have trouble with the delivery of goods is to have neps in it. The bleacheries can overcome a certain amount of irregularity and other things by bleaching, but there is nothing that we know of that will overcome a nep in cotton yarn. It looks bad, it's objectionable, the customer doesn't want it and we want just as few as we can have. Frankly, we don't know how to get them out and I feel that once you get a nep in, the more you process it the worse it is. Also in the report from Stoneville, they state that all tests were made with the hot air heated to 160° F. Now I talked to a ginner in our locality and he tells me that he has seen cotton dried as high as 300° or higher. Our cotton classers say that they can detect cotton that is dried this way—it feels as if the natural oils and waxes have been dried out, and the cotton doesn't run good



BULLETIN TO ... TEXTILE MILLS.

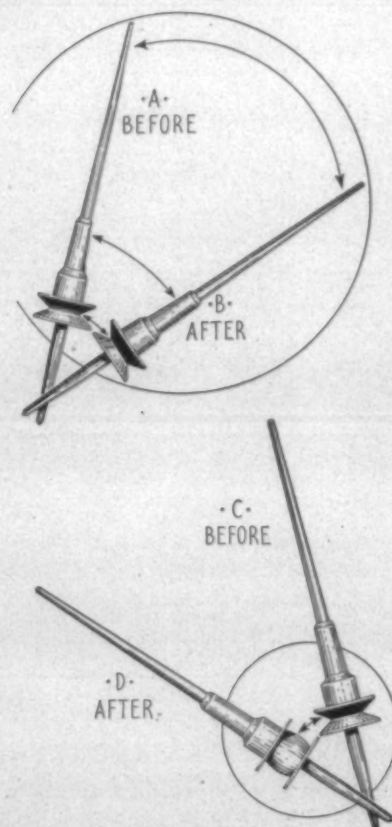
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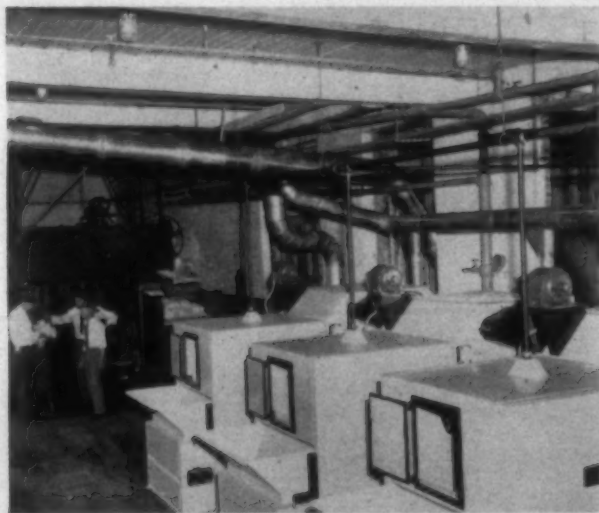
in the mills. We think something should be done to let the ginner and the grower know and understand that the spinning quality of cotton depends to a great extent on its preparation and a smooth, well handled cotton contains less waste and makes a smoother, more uniform yarn. They should be told about neppiness in cotton and how neps are formed and taught the process of how to overcome this. They should be told about the weight percentage of the different grades of cotton, of how and why middling cotton shows waste percentage of 7.85 per cent; strict low, 9.8 per cent, if it is smooth and well handled and that if this same cotton is rough, stringy, curled and badly handled, the weight percentage is increased from three to 15 per cent, which is tremendous.

We firmly believe that the ginner, if he knew and understood how much the spinner needed his help in solving this perplexing, costly problem, would be very willing and anxious to help us as we are to help him.

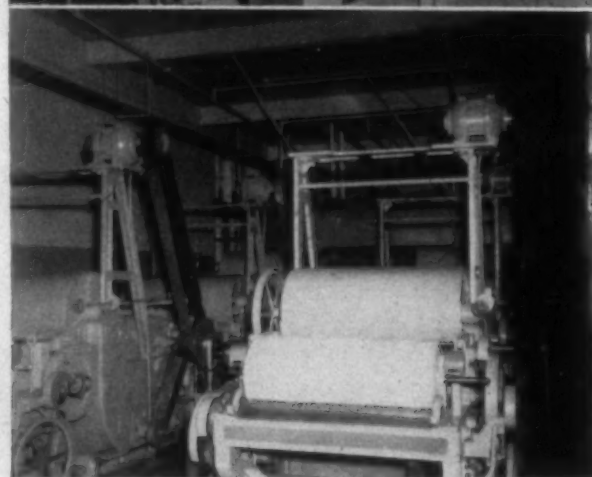
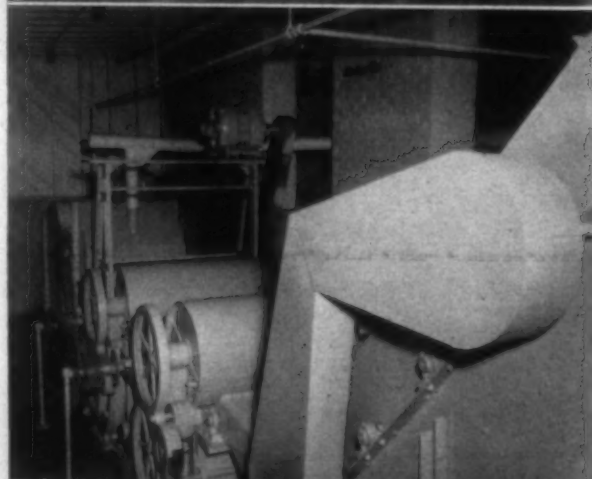
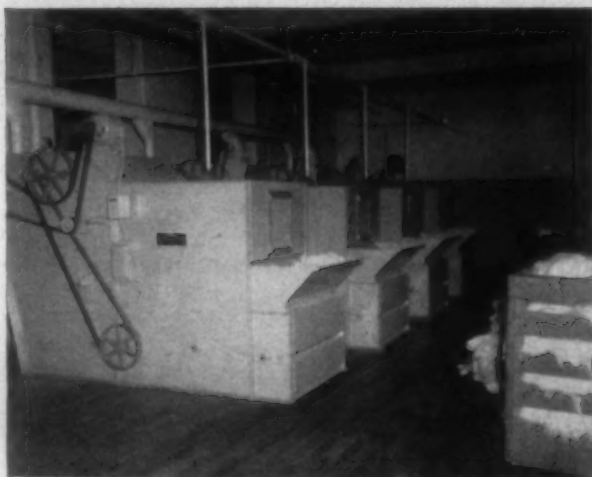
Opening-Picking Room Saves Dollars, Makes Carding Easier

By C. MARTIN MICHIE, JR., Field Editor

THE installation of completely new opening and picking machinery is paying off in more ways than one at the Victory Plant of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C. Superintendent W. J. Cleveland says that the new equipment, consisting of four blenders, one waste feeder, one gyrator, one mixing feeder, a two-beater opener section, and two pickers, gets the cotton considerably cleaner than any other set-up he has ever seen. All the machines are made by the Lummus Co. with the exception of the opener section and pickers, which are made by Aldrich. These machines replace a No. 4 bale breaker, an upstroke Whitin cleaner, eight COB machines, a breaker picker, and two single-unit finisher pickers.



Although greatly reduced from the original photograph, this illustration shows the general arrangement of machinery in the Victory Plant picker room of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C. In right foreground are the Lummus blenders, from which stock is carried to openers in the adjoining room (right rear), and thence back to finisher pickers (in front of which are standing, left to right, T. C. Adair, carding overseer, J. C. Hill, spinning overseer, and Dean Rawlings, paymaster and shipping clerk). Vaporproof lighting units may be seen on the ceiling.



At top, the four blenders; center, two-beater opener section; bottom, finisher pickers.

Under this new set-up, a single man is needed to run the entire opening and picking room—a job formerly done by four men. Each of the new pickers turns out 350 pounds per hour, which means that one eight-hour shift is all that is needed to keep the 55 cards in the plant running for three eight-hour shifts.

The overseer of opening and carding at the Victory Plant, T. G. Adair, says that this new cleaning process has been very advantageous in card production. Egyptian cotton, $1\frac{5}{16}$ -inch staple, is used at the plant and this is sandwiched from 20 bales. "Sak," as this particular cotton is called, is

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TEXTILE BULLETIN • September, 1949

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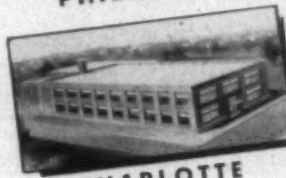
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hauled to the opening room by the company trucks and fed directly into the blenders from the bales. The illumination in the room consists of vaporproof lights which are greatly facilitated by the color scheme. The wall is painted a dark green up to about six feet where it changes to an ivory green which covers the remaining part of the wall and entire ceiling.

Clemson Dean Proposes New Technique

A fundamental principal for the improvement of ring spinning and twisting for the textile industries has been proposed by Dr. Hugh M. Brown, dean of the Clemson College School of Textiles. The new technique, which is expected to aid yarn manufacture greatly, enables higher winding tension which places from 15 to 50 per cent more yarn on the usual bobbins and at the same time improves the quality of the yarn strength, uniformity and appearance. This increase in quality is accompanied by only a slight loss of stretch. The principle is quite simple. On spinning and twisting frames both winding and twisting are done simultaneously by the traveler at approximately the same tension.

This new technique will introduce resistance or friction to the flow of the yarn between where it is wound on the bobbin and where it is being twisted in front of the rolls. Several devices for carrying this proposal out in practice are being tested and studied by members of the Clemson faculty. Even though these devices are in preliminary investigation, considerable data seems to indicate the practicality of the new technique.

One scheme is simplicity itself in that the yarn instead of only passing under the usual traveler is given one or more complete wraps around a traveler ten to 20 sizes heavier. The friction of the yarn on the traveler greatly increases the winding tension while that in the so-called balloon may be normal or even reduced. The yarn somewhat reduced in size is usually stronger and more uniform in strength than that spun in the normal way. The traveler used with the extra wrap removes many loose neps and pieces of leaf, giving the yarn an improved appearance rating. Excellent loom quills may be made on the spinning frame. The system has been tested on counts up to 80s and seems practical though the traveler size is more critical and different makes and styles are required for various yarns. It may be some counts will require an altered design in the traveler to obtain the correct ratio of yarn friction to traveler weight. Piecing up ends is somewhat more difficult on the spinning frame but seems to be no problem on twistors. Some caution is required in starting up frames in that if the power is turned off it should not be turned back on until the machine has completely stopped. It is believed that travelers specially designed for easier threading and less wear on rings should be made for the new system.

In another method the yarn friction is introduced by a very light rotatable thread guide that is turned by the yarn itself. This device replaces the normal thread guide and inserts all the twist between it and the front roll, leaving the traveler, normally threaded, to only wind the yarn. With higher friction at the spinning thread guide heavier travelers may be used, giving increased bobbin capacity. The

balloon is very small and greatly increased spindle speeds have been tried and seem practical. Since the balloon is so small, spindles may be placed closer together on the frame or larger rings may be used. Due to the fact that the twist occurs so close to the bite of the rolls unusually high tension at this point does not bring ends down even with shorter than normal staple lengths. It is also believed that higher counts may be made from shorter staples or from courser fibers.

In another form the spinning thread guide is carried on a special bearing on the top of the spindle and is subject to less wear than when in a stationary bearing since it turns on the spindle with only the winding speed. In what seems to be a very promising form the yarn is pre-twisted by rolling over rotating discs or on a belt driven crosswise to the ends of yarn. In these models there are no additional complications in piecing up since the yarn passes through nothing but the normal thread guide and is simply laid on the discs or belt. One belt does for a whole frame side. The yarn may be given the same twist at the rolls whether warp, filling, or hosiery twist is to be finally left in by the spindle. This makes possible the maximum tension desirable for winding without ends breaking at the rolls.

Further information or demonstrations may be had by contacting the Clemson College School of Textiles, Clemson, S. C. A technical paper will soon be published, giving specific results obtained and detailed information on traveler sizes, makes, and types for various yarns.

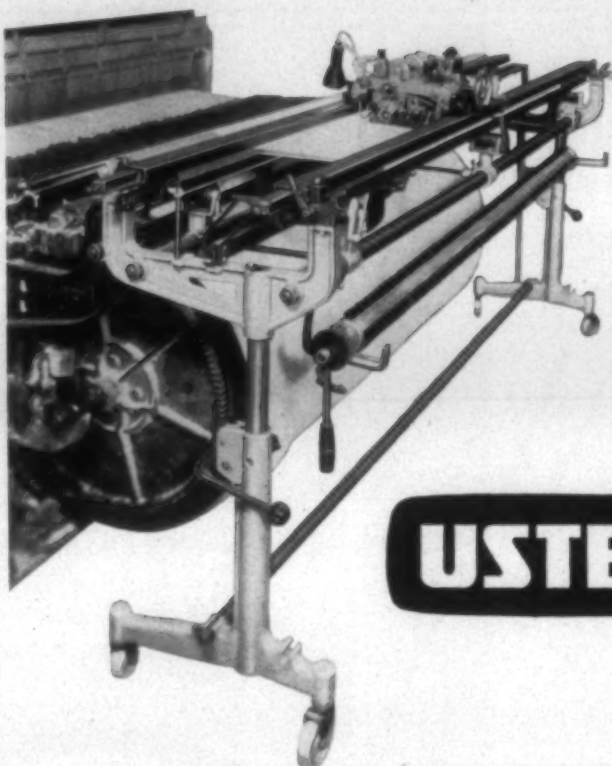
Report On Fiber And Spinning Test Results

The initial report on fiber and spinning test results for some cotton varieties grown by selected cotton improvement groups, crop of 1949, has been issued by the Cotton Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The report was prepared in the research and testing division. As the harvesting season progresses, supplemental reports will be issued on early, mid-season and late harvested cotton, insofar as practicable, for these and other producing areas. The department has issued these reports annually since 1946. The initial 1949 report contains test results for cottons grown in many of the same areas that were included in similar studies on the three previous crops. An indication of the variation in spinning quality of a specified variety grown in an area for four successive years is thereby provided by making comparisons of results presented in the reports for the previous years.

Goodall May License New Spinning Process

Elmer Ward, president of Goodall-Sanford Co., revealed recently that the company is still debating whether or not to license its new Fiberlock process which involves the insulating of mohair into a core yarn. The new process, developed and patented by Everett Nutter, vice-president of Goodall-Sanford, is described as "achieving the impossible," permitting the blending of a core yarn of fine grade mohair into the new Palm Beach cloth. Mr. Nutter describes the process as a combination spinning operation, spinning from short roving and long roving at the same time, on the Bradford system frame, thus insulating the mohair and thereby taking advantage of all of its qualities.

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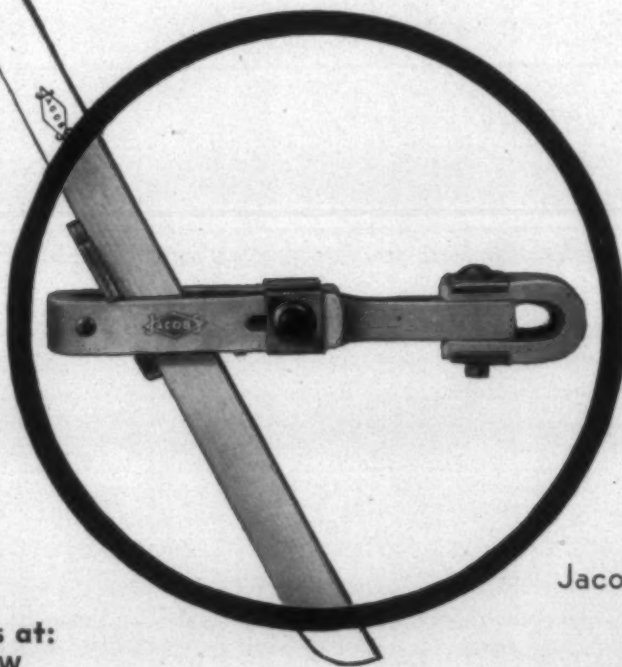
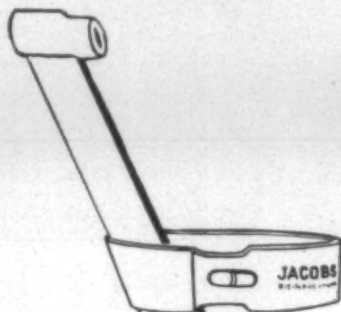
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By FRANK D. HERRING

Part Seven—Drawing-in and Tying-in the Warp

AUTHOR'S NOTE: At the end of Part Six I gave the course I would pursue in formulating a size formula for the average mill under the existing average conditions. I made the statement that I would use six per cent fats in the formula. This of course would apply to average conditions. I might see fit to vary the fats slightly, up or down, after determining what the cloth was to be used for, and the finish to be given it. The above reasons would also be the determining factors as to the amounts of gums and waxes I would use in the size formula.

AFTER the loom beam has been filled with yarn, and doffed off the slasher, it is ready for the tying and drawing-in department. Up until about the turn of the present century, all warp drawing was done by hand. Some mills still do the drawing-in by hand, which is a very slow and expensive way to do the job. Before a warp can be drawn the following facts must be known: (1) The number of harness frames required; (2) over-all length of the frames; (3) width of frames and length of heddles they will carry; (4) number of heddles needed on each frame; (5) number of the reed required; and (6) a drawing-in draft.

The drawing-in draft will show the number of harness frames to be used. The length of the frames vary according to the width of the loom they are used on. On two and three-harness weaves ten-inch heddles can be used satisfactorily. On four and five-harness weaves a 12-inch heddle is needed. On some fancy weaves, using up to 24 harnesses, 16 and 18-inch heddles are used. On some weaves more heddles are used on some of the harness frames than the others. This can be ascertained by checking the drawing-in draft. The drawing-in draft should also specify the number of the reed required, and the number of threads to be drawn between each dent. Drawing a warp by hand consists of three processes. First, drawing each individual thread through a hole in a drop wire. Second, drawing the threads through the heddle eyes as designated by the drawing-in draft. Third, drawing the threads between the dents of the reed.

After the yarn has been drawn through the drop wires, harnesses, and reed, we refer to this combined assembly as a pattern, because the order in which the threads are drawn is the first step in determining the pattern, design, and construction of the fabric to be woven. The drop wires have nothing to do with forming the pattern, or design of the cloth. Their only function is to stop off the loom when a warp thread breaks during the process of weaving. That is the reason why the warp threads are always drawn single

through the drop wires. This of course applies to automatic looms which use a warp stop-motion, and most looms in use today are of this type.

Drawing-in Machines

Machines have been developed to do the drawing-in of the warps which do the job much more economically than by hand drawing. When these machines were first developed they were equipped to draw only twine, or cord harness. But since the steel heddles are now almost in universal use, the machines can easily, and cheaply, be equipped to draw the steel heddles also. The drawing-in machines draw the warp threads through the drop wires, heddles, and reed in one operation. However, these machines are restricted to a lower number of harnesses than some fancy patterns require. In this event the warps are still drawn by hand.

I am not going to undertake the coverage of fancy weaving and designing, for two reasons: first, covering these two subjects in detail would require a good-sized volume; second, there are a number of books on the market, available to all, which do this job, certainly as good, and probably better than I think I might. In undertaking to write this series of articles my two primary motives were to cover, as best I could, the proper preparation of the warp for the loom, and the proper setting up, adjusting, and fixing the loom so that a higher quality fabric might be produced at a higher rate of efficiency.

Tying-in Machines

Before the advent of the tying-in machine some warps were twisted onto the patterns by hand. This twisting in by hand was done largely on warps containing a high number of threads, and fine yarn numbers. This method was much slower, and more expensive, than the tying-in machines of today. There are two types of tying-in machines in use, the stationary and portable types. When the yarn is run off the loom beam, on the loom, it is cut, leaving about a yard of the warp yarn behind the drop wires. The empty beam is removed, and a full beam put in place on the loom. The entire pattern is left intact on the loom, and the portable tying-in machine is brought to the loom and ties the threads from the pattern onto the threads from the full beam. On certain fabrics, where a high number of harnesses are used, the portable tying-in machine constitutes quite a saving in lost time from loom stoppage, and work required to remove the pattern from the loom and place it back into running position. Sufficient equipment is provided with the portable machine to enable the operator to secure a good straight

WARP PREPARATION & WEAVING

lease on the threads from the pattern and the loom beam. Of course, care and patience must be exercised to secure best results in this operation.

When the warps are tied on the stationary tying-in machine the patterns are removed from the loom and placed on the loader. The loader is a part of the tying-in machine equipment, where the yarn in the pattern is brushed out and a straight lease is obtained in readiness for tying onto the yarn from the full loom beam. Securing a straight lease on the yarn from the pattern is the most difficult, and important, part of the entire operation of tying the warp on the stationary machine. The tying-in machines, also the drawing-in machines, are very fine and accurately assembled machines, and will do the job with a very low percentage of error, provided the operator does his part with the proper care. Mechanical means are provided on the loader for securing a straight lease on the threads from the pattern. This is done by raising one line of the drop wires; the drop wires are contained on two, three, and sometimes four bars, and inserting small lease rods between the sheets of yarn.

After the first lease rod has been placed, lower the raised line of drop wires and raise another line and insert the second lease rod. Before these rods can be placed the entire sheet of yarn must be brushed and secured to the carding bar. When using only two lines of drop wires this placing of the lease rods is accomplished by raising the front drop wire bar, insert the rod, and lower the bar and raise the other bar and place the second lease rod. When using three or four lines of drop wires, a good lease can be secured by using only two lease rods, by proceeding as follows: on three or four bars, raise the front bar and insert the rod, lower this bar and raise the third bar and insert the second rod. These lease rods should be put in close up to the drop wires, and then pulled back across the portion of the yarn to be picked up by the selectors and tied. This should lay each thread down straight and in place. A good lease can be obtained on the yarn in the pattern by the above procedure, provided the yarn is not crossed between the drop wires when it is brought from the weave room, which is

too often the case. It is impossible to secure a good lease on the threads if they are crossed between the drop wires. It is very difficult to straighten these crossed threads after the pattern has been placed on the loader.

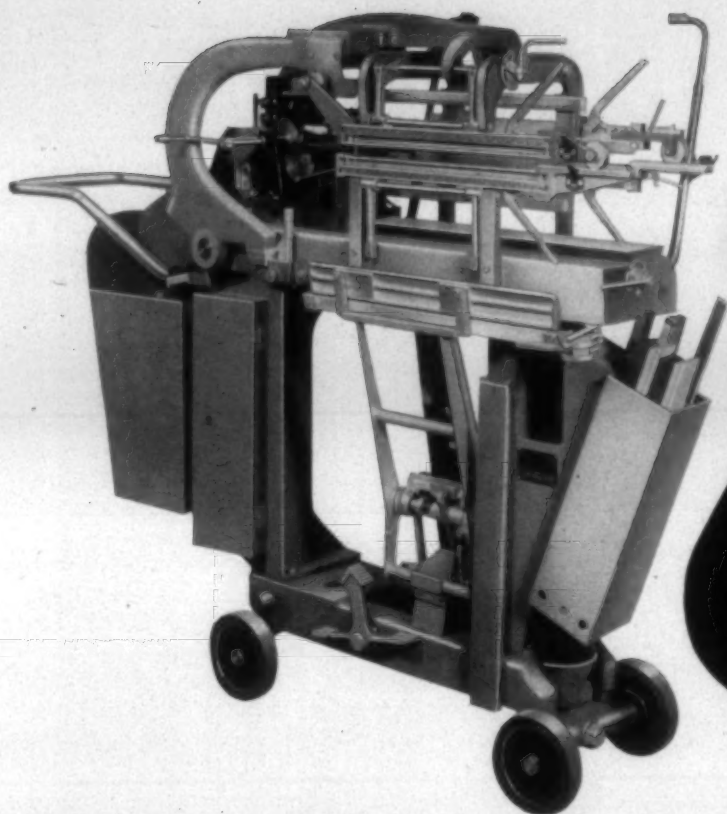
The easiest place to straighten the crossed threads is on the loom, before the pattern has been cut out and removed. This being true I much prefer putting the lease rods in the pattern before it is removed from the loom. This can be done by proceeding as follows: loosen the drop wire bars and remove the drop wires from the stop-motion girt, check the drop wires to see if the threads are crossed between them; if so, they should be straightened. Then unhook all the top harness strap hooks, allowing all the harness to drop to down position, turn lay to back center position, push all the drop wires up against the back harness, tighten the warp yarn using the take-up or let-off, raise the front harness and insert the first lease rod, lower the front harness and raise the second on two harness, the third on three and four harness, insert the second bar, cut the pattern out and roll the warp yarn up against the lease rods and drop wires. This yarn will hold the lease rods in place until the pattern is placed on the loader. Heddle bars; or rods, make good lease rods for the above purpose.

The entire pattern assembly should be very carefully inspected and the necessary repairs made before they are drawn or tied. By all means these repairs should be made in the drawing and tying-in department, because some repairs on this equipment are very difficult to make after it has been placed on the loom. With the exception of supervision, a well-trained, conscientious, highly-skilled operator is the most essential factor in the contribution of good work delivered from the drawing and tying-in machines. Due to the nature of the work these machines are required to do, they, of necessity, must be very highly complicated machines. Unless the operator is trained to make the many close settings and adjustments necessary, faulty work, with lowered efficiency and quality, and much waste, will be the results in the weaving department. Unless a mill has a man who is trained and capable of doing these jobs efficiently, it would be a very wise investment to contact the machine builders and have them send a service man to train a good man.

Preface to Loom Operation Discussion

Before taking up the subject of assembling and fixing the loom, I think I should make a few comments about the manner in which I plan to approach these subjects. I have been engaged in the work of building and fixing looms, and the weaving of cloth for many, many years, and I am still learning and expect to continue learning so long as I am engaged in the work, because I am always searching for better ways to do the job. The process of weaving transforms yarn into cloth by the interlacing of two sets of yarn. One of the two sets of yarn is known as the warp, which runs the length of the cloth, and the other the filling, which runs at right angles to the warp across the cloth from selvage to selvage. This process of weaving is an old art, and has been used down through the ages by primitive people for the making of articles of clothing and the construction of shelters. This interlacing of two sets of yarn, transforming it into cloth, is really a very simple process. However, modern, high-speed power weaving has introduced many problems of construction and timing which have been tested,





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MACHINE**

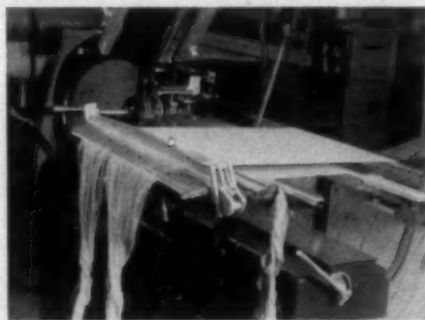
THIS "UNIVERSAL" MACHINE TIES IN EITHER PLAIN OR LEASED WARPS WITH EQUAL SPEED AND EFFICIENCY

Under the conditions of modern styling, many mills need versatile equipment to handle frequent changeovers between filament and spun synthetic yarns. The Barber-Colman Model "LL" Portable Warp Tying Machine is extremely useful under such conditions because of its adaptability. It is a combination machine, with interchangeable selector mechanisms to

select from either an end and end lease or a flat sheet.

A trained operator can make the necessary changes in less than ten minutes. The production rate when tying from an end and end lease is the same as when tying

from a flat sheet. Under average conditions, a good operator can tie up to 4000 ends an hour, or better. This machine is particularly valuable in mills where both flat and end and end leased warps are coming through, and where the use of separate machines is not justified as they would not be utilized to their fullest capacity.



Barber-Colman Model "LL" Portable Warp Tying Machine set up to tie in new warp from a flat sheet.



The same machine as above, but now loaded for tying-in leased warps, as shown by the lease rods.

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

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MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

WARP PREPARATION & WEAVING

and are still requiring the ingenuity of our best mechanical engineers.

It is this modern loom that will be dealt with. Illustrations of the various parts and motions will be shown, and the loom builder's names for each part will be given. In order for one to become a good loom fixer they must know how to apply, fit and adjust every piece on the loom. This alone does not make a loom fixer. But when one learns *why* each piece is adjusted thus and so, he is then a loom fixer. This being true, the proper place to begin is the part of the work that will learn us how to build the loom, apply, fit, and adjust each part, or piece, of the entire assembled loom. After this has been covered we will then take up the study of running the loom, and making cloth on it. This is when we will learn the *whys*. A good loom fixer, on the present-day automatic looms, is a highly skilled mechanic, and is a valuable asset to the company who has him in its employ. On the other hand, a poor loom fixer is a distinct liability, and a very expensive one, to any company. Unfortunately there are too many of this type. The remedy for this condition is for the company to have a training program, to train the beginners, as well as the men already on the job. The supervisor, or overseer of the weaving, is the most logical man to take the lead in the training program. In order for a training program to be effective, and complete, a place should be provided where the loom can be assembled, a warp placed on it, and motive power provided to operate the loom and weave cloth on it.

I think, unquestionably, that it is a wise policy for the mill to train its own loom fixers. There are several advantages in this procedure. It allows the overseer to choose the men to train whom he has good reason to believe will remain with the company after they are trained. However, this should not be the only reason for choosing the trainee. Of course the trainee must want to learn to fix looms, and he must possess above the average mechanical ability. The ability to learn can be determined by formulating an aptitude test which the trainee should be required to pass.

The man who is capable of conducting the training program should be capable of formulating the aptitude test. This test can be applied without the trainee being aware of it. The conductor of the class can select certain tasks for the pupils, and watching them perform these tasks he can easily determine the ones who possess the natural ability. However, before the pupils are given these tasks the teacher should explain, in detail, just how and why the job should be done thus and so.

In forthcoming articles I will endeavor to give the instructions necessary for the building of the complete loom, explaining in detail how each piece should be applied and adjusted. In order to do this, it will be necessary to begin with the framework of the loom. After this has been covered, I will cover fixing the loom with warp on it, and weaving cloth. The writer is indebted to C. M. Temple of the Draper Corp., who has co-operated by furnishing illustrations and data of their looms and loom devices.

Cite Efforts Of Cotton Bag Market Group

There was no public announcement recently of the cotton bag market committee's first anniversary, but bag manufac-

turers, textile mills weaving bag fabrics, converters and finishers, merchants, and raw cotton interests nevertheless took notice of impressive gains made during the past 12 months and were making plans to continue uninterrupted the successful cotton bag selling drive, the National Cotton Council reports. Formed as a last-ditch measure with its initial meeting last Aug. 17, the committee one year later can point to significant increases in all major textile constructions used by the bag trade, and its effective selling program is credited with having saved the largest outlet for cotton textiles in the face of serious competition from paper.

Bureau of Census figures combined with all available private reports show the following specific gains in terms of actual yards of cotton cloth cut up by bag manufacturers the first five months of 1949 in comparison with the same period a year ago: (1) 27 per cent increase in Class B sheetings representing a gain of 28 million yards, (2) 49 per cent increase in Class C sheetings representing a gain of ten million yards, (3) 31 per cent gain in major feed and flour bag constructions (40-inch 3.60 yard and 37-inch 4.00 yard), (4) 58 per cent increase in print cloths. In consumption of all cotton bag fabrics there has been a general increase of ten per cent, and the number of looms making the principal construction used by the bag trade is up 13 per cent.

According to a leading textile industry member participating in the C. B. M. C. program, the above increases have had the desirable effect of materially protecting mills against new internal competition resulting from declining demand in other fields.

Improved Wear-Testing Machine Developed

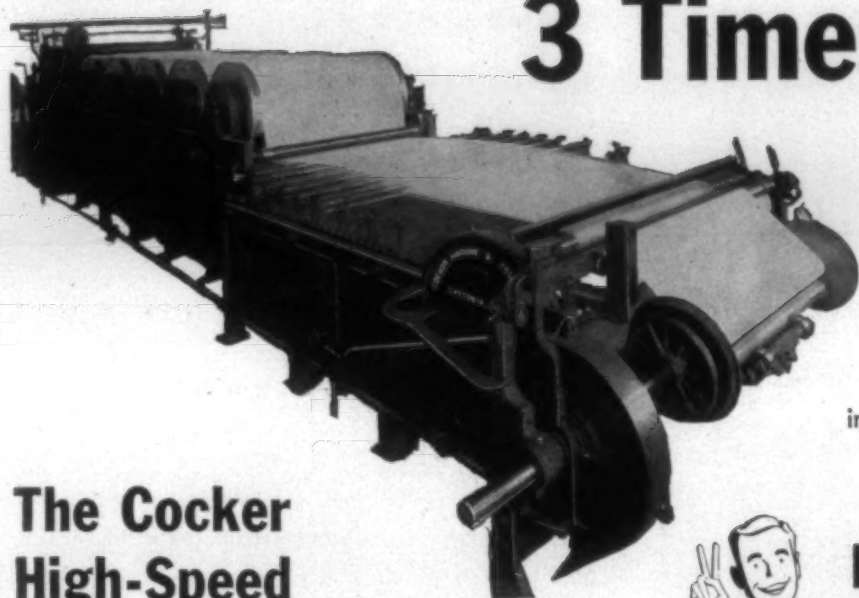
An improved wear-testing machine is expected to provide more accurate predictions concerning the durability of textiles, according to a report now available from the Office of Technical Services of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The machine, developed for the Army's Quartermaster Corps by a noted German technologist who was brought to the United States for this purpose, is a multipurpose abrasion tester, designed to simulate the various conditions causing wear on textiles during normal service life.

PB 98041, *An Improved Multipurpose Abrasion Tester and Its Application for the Evaluation of the Wear Resistance of Textiles*. (Textile Series Report No. 54), is available from the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., at \$1.25 per copy. Orders should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Georgia Textile Executives Group To Meet

A discussion of slashing and weaving will feature the next meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia to be held Oct. 8. The meeting will get underway at 9:30 a. m. in the new textile building at Georgia Tech, Atlanta, and will include a tour through the textile school. An added attraction for most members attending the meeting will be the Georgia Tech-Washington & Lee football game in the afternoon.

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Stronger Warps

Cocker Slashers never "take the life" out of yarns. Heat can quickly be drawn out of cylinders when work stoppages occur, thus preventing overdrying of the yarn which is in contact with them. This is impossible with old-style slashers because of the tremendous heat stored in each large cylinder.

We can replace your present cylinders by installing a new 9-Cylinder unit between the other sections of your present slasher.



Better Drying

Each cylinder has its individual heat control. Each can be set at a different temperature, graduated from very hot to exactly the right finishing temperature.



Greater Production

Flexible controls permit higher and continuous speeds, whereas old-style slashers usually run on the low side of the speed range desired. Down-time is kept to a minimum because all parts are easily accessible and easy to handle or replace when necessary.

The Cocker 9-Cylinder Slasher handles all types of yarns—cottons, spuns, and filaments.

Modernize. Replace your old-style slasher with new Cocker equipment. Write or wire for full details.



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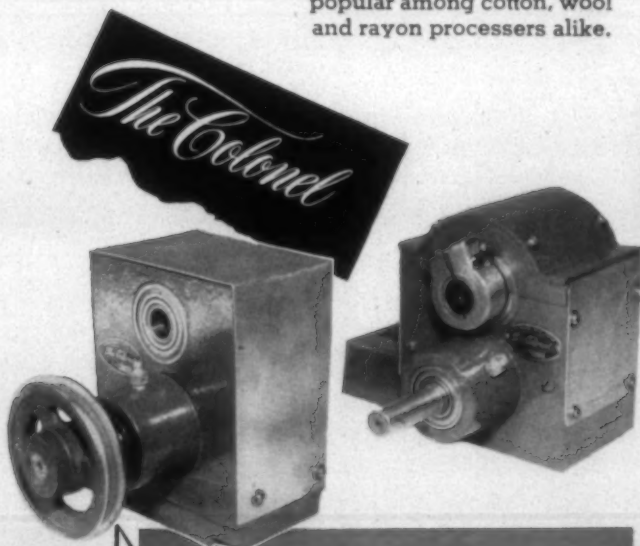
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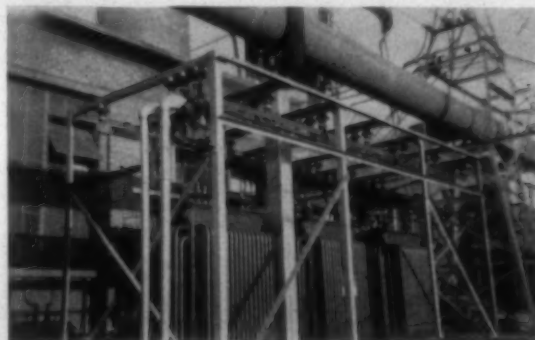


Photo showing a completely shielded substation, 2400/600 volts furnished for the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Co., Rock Hill, S. C.



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Maintenance & Engineering

Storage And Handling of Lubricants

By A. F. BREWER, Technical & Research Division, The Texas Co.

WHERE effective lubrication begins depends upon the point of view. To the purchasing agent who may dote on specifications it may begin at the oil refinery. To the plant operator it begins at the machine. To the lubrication engineer it starts from the time the lubricant is delivered to the customer. Obviously, all should be concerned with maintaining the original purity of any lubricant as far as possible during its period of service; for modern lubricants receive virtually the same care as do foodstuffs when they are refined, compounded and packaged. The petroleum industry is proud of this record for purity. The fact that some steam turbines have run for many years on the original charge of turbine oil (with only the addition of make-up oil) is evidence of what can be done when plant management, the operators and the petroleum industry co-operate in keeping a lubricant free from contamination and capable of doing its best work. Another example is the pre-packed ball bearing—lubricated with scarcely more than an ounce of grease, yet capable of running for many years without renewal of lubricant.

All this leads up to a problem which is vital in practically every industry today, i.e., how to store and handle lubricants so they will be free from contamination. It is definitely a problem in any industry where a lot of dust and dirt is prevalent in the air or around the machinery. When the latter was crude, slow-moving, driven by open gearing, with plain bearings perhaps designed for waste-pad lubrication, it did not matter very much whether or not the lubricants contained a little dirt. Those days sponsored a lot of bad habits among many plant operators. Open grease barrels, dirty paddles, half-filled oil measures, dirty waste and a sloppy floor were accepted as necessary evils of the lubrication chore.

The design of faster production machinery, the more prevalent usage of precision anti-friction bearings and enclosed speed-reduction gearing of various types, all contributed to plant people giving more thought and care to the storage and handling of their lubricants. This attitude was encouraged by lubrication engineers who co-operated not only in recommending the most suitable lubricants but also in planning oil storage locations and distribution facilities.

The Problem Has Several Angles

The storage and handling of lubricants involves a number of factors which require consideration; for example: (1) how the oil house or oil room is built and laid out; (2) the storage tanks and their accessory equipment such as heating coils, etc., especially when solid or semi-solid lubricants are used; (3) how shipping containers are handled and the equipment involved; (4) the provisions for measuring so

that suitable records can be kept; (5) the manner in which lubricants are distributed to the various units or departments in the plant; and (6) management procedure in recording lubrication data.

Any concern which uses a considerable volume of lubricants should provide for a central oil storage house, or at least set apart a special room in some part of the plant from which lubricating oils and greases can be issued to the various departments as needed, and in suitable though not excessive quantities. In turn all new supplies of such oils should be delivered here for storage until required.

Whether or not any plant will be justified in going to the expense of constructing an independent oil house will depend to a great extent upon the amount of equipment involved which requires lubrication. Naturally, there will be considerable expense attached to such an installation. For this reason, therefore, many plants which are adjacent to oil supply depots frequently set aside a corner for the storage of lubricants and keep these latter in the shipping containers until they are empty, when they are forthwith returned to the oil dealer.

Storage of this type is not entirely satisfactory if there is any possibility of contamination of the lubricants. Such localities are often very carelessly hosed or cleaned out, with the result that dirt will sometimes be swept into the drip pans and measures. There will also be considerable chance for leakage and wasting of oils in such a room, unless an unusually careful employee has sole and complete charge and keeps it locked and inaccessible to other employees.

Where an oil house is warranted or an oil room is set aside, it should, whenever possible, be of fireproof construction throughout, with brick, tile or concrete walls and floor, and a tile, metal or slate roof or ceiling built on steel beams or rafters. The floor should be fitted with drains.

The danger of fire in a modern oil storage house usually will be practically negligible; yet constructional features of fireproof nature are the best sort of insurance and fully justified. In addition, cleanliness will be more easily maintained in such a building or room than in one where wood-work is used, which can so easily become splashed and oil-soaked. The basement arrangement is very important whenever bulk oil storage tanks are located below the floor level. Too often the main floor facilities for handling lubricants will be up-to-date and an excellent system of accounting followed, yet the basement can become a catch-all for junk, spare parts and oil drippings. Obviously, this would defeat the purpose, at least as far as fire hazard is concerned.

Doors and windows are another factor requiring consideration in oil house construction. Best practice recommends as few of these as possible, and those that are needed should be of steel frame or roller type, fitted with wire glass and

automatic closing devices. Suitable fire extinguishing equipment should also be installed.

Considerable thought should be given to the location of the oil house or the part of the storehouse or power house which is to be set aside for conversion into an oil room. An appreciable amount of time will always be lost in the laborious handling of heavy oil containers. Damage both to lubricants and containers may also occur if the latter are rolled or tumbled about unnecessarily. So, the oil room or house should be located as close as possible to the railroad siding or street. Then the containers will not be subject to any more handling than absolutely necessary in their transference to point of storage.

When barrels or drums must be handled from one level to another, hoisting equipment also must be considered. Hoisting is expensive, but more to the point, it may involve a certain amount of severe handling of the containers which may lead to leakage or contamination of the oils or greases if bungs are jarred loose. Wood barrels are not very widely used today but when they are involved they must be given special handling to prevent warped and cracked heads, or the jarring loose of particles of glue lining. Obviously, any damage to a lubricant container which may break the seal and lead to contamination of the contents through entry of water or foreign substances, is a serious matter.

This is why "one level" handling is favored with the platform of the oil house or storage room as nearly as possible on the same level as the car floors, dock or truck body. Then containers can be rolled, trundled on hand trucks, or handled by a portable conveyor, directly from the delivering medium to the filling hatches of any basement storage tanks, or to the hoisting device above the tanks if they extend above the floor. This assures a minimum of labor, hazard, time lost, damage to containers, and waste or contamination of the lubricants.

Bulk Storage Tanks

In any plant the type, number and size of storage tanks that may be required will depend upon the volume and nature of the lubricants that are to be stored. Where an oil house is involved it will often have been built with a basement, where the bulk storage tanks are located. The main floor in such a house thus serves as the receiving and delivering room, the tops of the tanks projecting above the floor or not, according to the type of house. In this way, it is possible to keep all tankage below the floor level, and have this entire area for delivery pumps and other necessary accessories.

The number of such tanks will naturally depend upon the number of different grades of lubricants that the plant will require. In every case, the rate of plant consumption involved should be considered. Where only small quantities of certain products are to be stored for any length of time they are usually kept in the shipping containers over the period of storage.

Horizontal location of all larger tanks will always be advisable, in order to obtain maximum distribution of the load on the foundations and reduce the load per unit of area as much as possible. In this way, the possibility of settling will be decreased, and excessively heavy footings and foundations will not be as necessary to carry a load which is relatively widely distributed, provided the ground

on which they are to be built is solid and not prone to settle. To insure complete rigidity, the tanks should always be anchored to their foundations—never just rested upon the latter. This will be especially essential in localities where floods, earth movements or explosions, etc., are possibilities, the occurrence of which might disturb the location of tanks and cause broken pipe connections, leaks, loss of oil and damage to floors.

Fluid lubricants are delivered in bulk by tank car or truck or in packages such as steel drums and cans. Solid or semi-fluid products such as greases, gear lubricants, etc., are packaged at the refinery and delivered in drums or cans. Where bulk delivery is involved, the location of the tanks with respect to the delivery level is important. Usually in such plants the lubricant is transferred from tank car or truck through a hose connection. The same hose should never be used for delivery of fuel oils, black oils, etc., as for lighter lubricants, or kerosines, due to the possibility of serious contamination of more highly refined oils occurring.

Gravity flow should be taken advantage of by locating the tank filling hatch below the level of the outlet valve of the tank car or truck. Where several grades of oils are to be handled by pumping to a number of tanks, care should be taken in the location and operation of valves, to avoid drawing the wrong grade of oil into the suction line to contaminate a more highly refined product. Interconnecting valves should be tightly closed before pumping is begun.

Lubricants can be handled most effectively when oil house and tank temperatures are controlled. Therefore, heating provisions should be studied when planning storage tank location in either an oil house or an oil room. In some installations the temperature can be so easily controlled that it will be often possible to close the basement sufficiently by means of sealed trap doors, etc., and maintain the entire room at the requisite temperature for pumping even the heavier oils that must be handled and still keep the delivery or pumping room above, cool and comfortable.

Wide temperature fluctuations may lead to "sweating" and condensation of moisture within tanks. Oils intended for circulating systems can be seriously contaminated by the entry of water in this manner. Every precaution must be taken, therefore, to maintain as uniform temperature as possible.

The accessory equipment required in an oil house or oil room will include pumps, meters or other measuring devices and portable elevators for hoisting or lowering drums. For the handling of fluid lubricants out of any form of storage tank sealed pumps should be used wherever practicable. In many cases pumps for this purpose are built to meter or measure automatically the amount of oil withdrawn. A measuring device of some sort is advisable to enable keeping of lubricating oil records so that the oil consumption of the plant or any of its departments can be checked whenever desired.

Measuring pumps will save considerable time and labor, will enable the oil house or oil room attendants to fill orders promptly, insuring that the oils are kept free from contamination and in their original state of purity, at least until they are drawn into the distributing containers. The value of orderly oil house operation and properly kept records of daily, weekly and monthly oil consumption is obvious. The effect on the morale of the plant and the economies in consumption of lubricants that can be attained, will be surpris-

ing where employees must follow a definite procedure in the obtaining of their necessary oil supplies and where an accurate record is kept of their consumption.

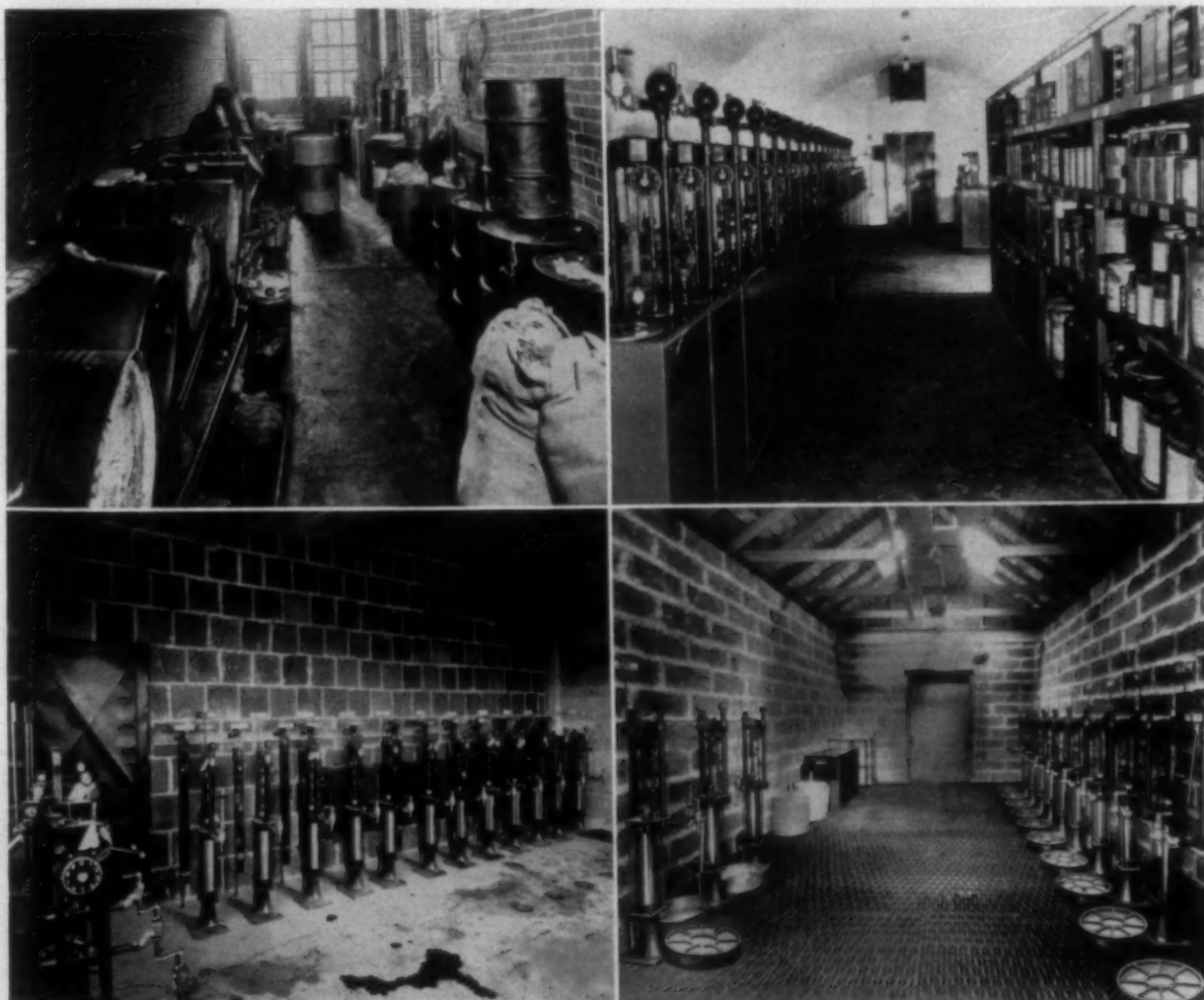
A portable elevator or lift truck is advisable wherever drums are to be hoisted to the top of storage tanks, or to emptying racks for transference of their contents. Another feature is a suitable track extending along the tops of all tanks which are to be filled from drums, at a sufficient height above the tank tops to facilitate location of the bungs directly over the filling hatches and reduce the possibility of waste. Containers can then be hoisted to this track level, rolled into position above the respective tanks to be filled, and emptied of their contents rapidly, completely and with very little labor.

The manner of distribution will depend upon the location and number of units that are to be served. Where a number of buildings and departments are involved it will often be practicable and most economical to make deliveries of oils and greases by motor truck, covering perhaps the entire plant at one trip. Other plants which involve but one or two buildings can probably be served by hand truck delivery. In any case it will often be found advisable to supply individual departments with approximately 50 gal-

lons of oil, or fully charged grease guns, at a time in order to reduce oil house labor, and facilitate recording.

Where gravity, or circulation oil lubricating systems, or centralized pressure grease systems are involved, which require addition of new lubricant at more or less infrequent intervals, the necessity of keeping an extensive auxiliary supply of oil on hand in individual tanks adjacent to the machine is practically eliminated. In such cases, failure in the lubricating system will usually require prompt shutdown in any event. Reciprocating engines, or compressors on the other hand, running with splash lubrication can be frequently kept in operation while any minor deficiencies in their systems are being repaired.

In any case, the capacity of the lubricating system should be made to take care of peak loads involving either power or production. At the same time the oil tanks in a circulating system should be large enough to allow the oil sufficient time to rest. It is false economy to purchase a system of too small capacity, simply because it is cheaper, for the oil will circulate so rapidly that it is not afforded a sufficient "rest period." Foreign matter is therefore unable to settle out properly, the oil will not have time to cool, the purifiers and filters may become clogged, emulsions may occur, and lubri-



Contrast the view at top left (showing poor housekeeping in an oil room—a possible source of fire hazard as well as unsafe for personnel) with that at top right (interior of a well-kept oil house showing oil tanks and grease package rack).

At lower left, the building construction is fine, the pumps all right, but lack of drip pans and a dirty floor are not in line with good housekeeping. Contrast this with the view at lower right, showing floor layout of a well-kept oil room which features battery floor level pumps.—Bousier, Inc., photographs.

MAINTENANCE & ENGINEERING

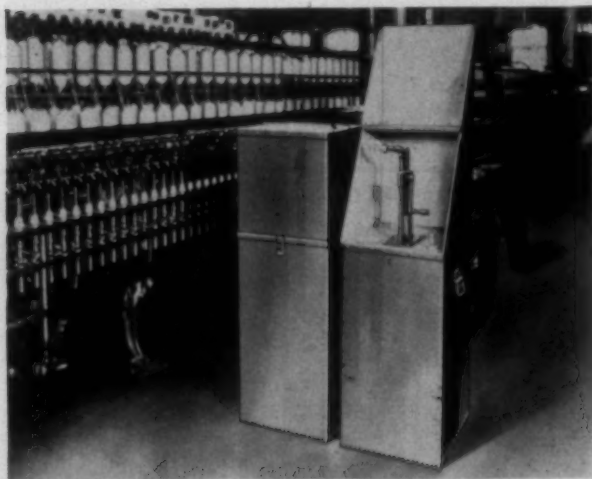
cation difficulties may consequently arise, and the life of the oil materially shortened, requiring premature replacement.

Where auxiliary storage of oils in individual departments is to be maintained the type of containers used is important. Some prefer the cabinet type of storage tank, fitted with a suitable hinged cover to afford the utmost protection of the contents. Usually such tanks are equipped with measuring pumps, and so built that any drip from the pump discharge drains right back into the tank.

On the other hand, it may be desirable to store in the shipping drum itself, using a hand pump for removal of the contents when needed. This means that oil drums must be set up on end. The procedure is perfectly satisfactory provided there is no chance of water getting into the lubricant, especially if it contains an additive. Straight mineral oils are not adversely affected by a little moisture—they may become cloudy, but after standing for a few days they clear up as the moisture settles to the bottom.

Moisture, however, is a serious contaminant when an oil contains additives, most of which are water sensitive. Contact with water may remove some types of inhibitors, and also affect their stability. If, therefore, a turbine or hydraulic oil, or an additive motor oil, or preservative oil, is to be stored in the shipping drum, with the drum standing on end to enable removal of the contents by pump or ladle, *extra precautions* must be taken to see that no moisture accumulates on the head of the drum, or can be splashed or sprayed into it. A good tight bung and seal on a drum is excellent assurance that this won't occur; a tight oil pump fitting in the bung hold of an oil drum helps protect this type of lubricant. Above all, don't store additive type lubricants any place where they can be exposed to moisture either from rain, hosing or drip. Keep drums on their sides until the contents are to be used. Keep them under cover, preferably indoors, because even the best of closures do not guarantee freedom from water contamination if a drum stands "heads-up" with water on top.

The same precautions must be observed in the storage of grease drums and containers. Water will cause separation, lump formation, cloudiness, when allowed to contaminate certain greases. Drum and package closures are seldom a guarantee that water will not seep through to the product if allowed to stand on top. Good preventive maintenance calls



Showing how a set of lubricating oil dispensers can be located in textile mill service.—Bosser, Inc., photograph.

for storage with bungs or closures on the side when outdoors or where water may reach the package; and for storage indoors only and protected whenever the package is open or in use.

Remember also, even the best of bungs or gaskets are ineffectual if improperly tightened, once a drum or package has been opened. A good seal is obtained only if the bung or drum fixture is made tight; to do this one should use the correct type of bung wrench and not just any type of tool to obtain a closure. Cap seals, also, can only be applied with proper equipment supplied by the maker of the seal, and these seals can be effective in shutting out moisture only if the bung beneath has been properly tightened.

Greases, gear lubricants and petrolatums are customarily shipped in metal drums of 100 or 400-pound capacity, or in one, five, ten or 35-pound pails or cans. It is good practice to store only a slight excess of the amount needed and to observe every caution to avoid overheating. The oil and soap constituents of certain greases will tend to separate more or less permanently if subjected to abnormal heat. Obviously the subsequent lubricating value of such grease will then be affected.

Where drum shipments of semi-solid lubricants are involved in any considerable number, provision for central storage of the products may be desirable. When straight mineral gear lubricants or petrolatums can be rendered fluid through reasonable heating it is possible to handle them like oils, their storage tanks being built with similar filling hatches, rolling tracks and elevator equipment. Thus upon receipt at the plant of such materials in large amounts, the steam heat can be turned on in the oil room and drums promptly hoisted for draining of their contents into the respective tanks set aside for their storage. Accurate regulation of steam flow and oil room temperatures is necessary during this procedure.

Petrolatums or gear lubricants for exposed gears which are too heavy to flow with any degree of rapidity under reasonable heating, must be stored in the shipping containers. In general they can best be handled like greases, by a clean paddle or spoon, removing only a sufficient amount to fill the lubricators, each time.

The greatest economy and efficiency in the storage, handling and usage of lubricants is attained when supervised by a capable lubrication engineer. More and more companies are creating such a position in their mechanical or engineering departments realizing that an able, technical specialist can save his salary many times over by reducing waste of lubricants, loss of time, and cost of upkeep of machinery. Such an engineer should, as part of his responsibility, have direct charge of all storage and dispensing facilities and should, where necessary, be furnished with capable assistants in order that prompt deliveries and accurate records can be maintained. All lubricants should be issued on requisition only, signed by the foreman in charge of each department, and should never be issued in excessive quantities, since this has been found conducive to waste in application.

Monthly oil records are of decided value and should be prepared by the lubricating staff and submitted regularly to the executives. By showing inventory of stocks on hand, and records of the amount of each lubricant used throughout the plant, abnormal usage can be checked up without delay and corrected if necessary.

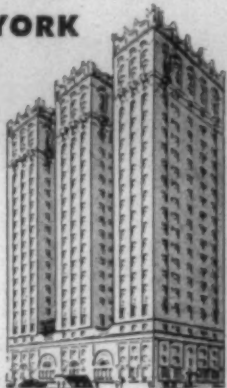
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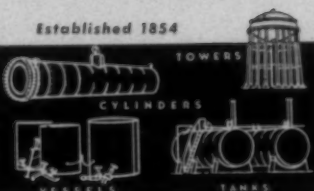
COLE PRESSURE VESSELS FOR TEXTILE LIQUIDS



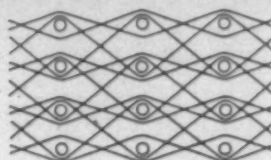
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NEWNAN, GA.

Established 1854



RUSCO INTERWOVEN LOOM STRAPPING

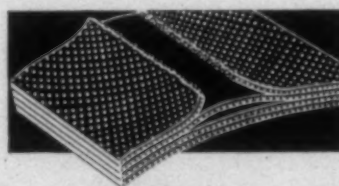


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Construction

PREVENTS

Ply Separation

On Your Looms



RUSCO Loom Strapping...

Combines Low Stretch, Unsurpassed Strength and Lasting Flexibility With an Interwoven Construction Which Eliminates Ply Separation.

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POST OFFICE BOX 1377

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Announcing **PARNOL**

More than just a highly effective detergent—a surface-active agent of exceptional merit as well.

In the dyeing and finishing of textiles, PARNOL is already proving the value of its unique combination of exceptional wetting properties and high detergent characteristics. It is an anionic dodecyl-toluene sulfonate whose molecular structure maintains that hydrophilic-lipophilic balance so necessary for efficient, economical processing of materials.

PARNOL is a spray-dried, free-flowing, non-hygroscopic white powder with little or no odor, stable in acid or alkali solutions of percentages encountered in

textile manufacturing. It produces exceptionally high and lasting foam in either hard or soft water.

As the typical analysis shows, PARNOL has an unusually high percentage of active matter. Its effectiveness, both as a wetting agent and as a detergent, is shown by the Draves and the Ross-Miles tests, given below. Its detergent powers in hard and soft water are further evidenced by reflectance measurements in Launderometer tests.

Full information and samples will be sent on request.

A TYPICAL ANALYSIS

Active Matter	41.25% (Dry basis)
Inorganic Salts (principally Na_2SO_4)	58.20% (Dry basis)
Unulfonated Material	0.55% (Dry basis)
Moisture	1.70%
pH (1% solution)	7.50

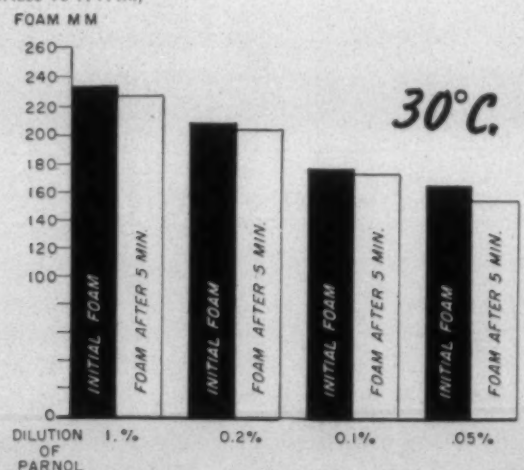
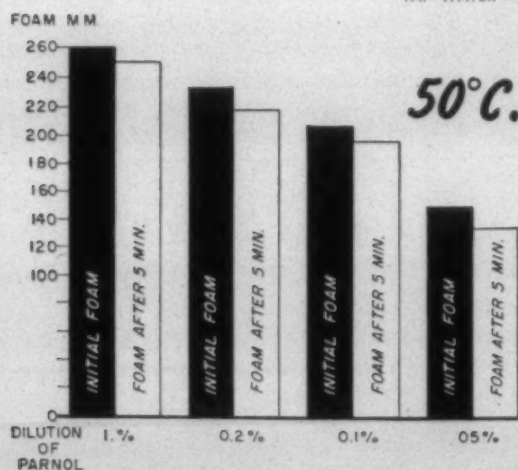
DRAVES WETTING TEST

TAP WATER — (HARDNESS 90 P. P. M.)

DILUTION	TIME
0.25%	6 sec.
0.20%	10 sec.
0.15%	12 sec.
0.10%	15 sec.

ROSS-MILES TEST

TAP WATER — (HARDNESS 90 P. P. M.)



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Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing

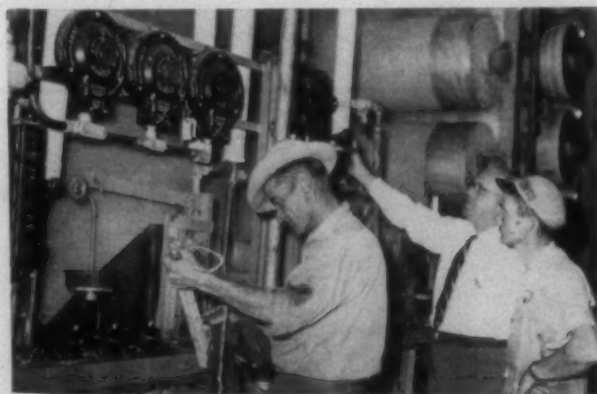
Graniteville's New "Painting Department"



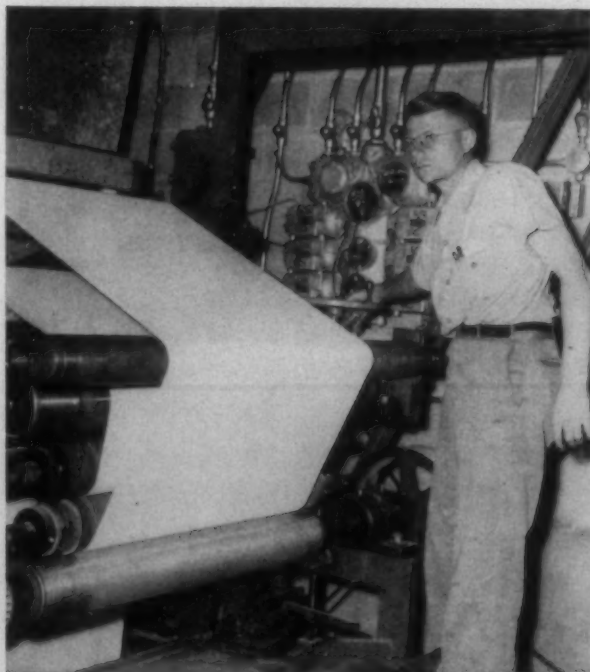
Aerial view of the Woodhead Division of Graniteville Co., which began production the first of this year. In the background may be seen the Stevens steam plant and Graniteville's Hickman Division.

THE youngest member of the Graniteville (S. C.) Co. family of textile manufacturing units is the Woodhead Division, named after its planner, the late H. A. Woodhead, vice-president. Graniteville is the world's largest producer of awning cloth, and the Woodhead Division, containing nearly 90,000 square feet of floor space, was erected exclusively for the finishing of awning cloth and other coated fabrics.

Unfinished 8.98-ounce duck is given an initial inspection, prepared for painting on a mangle, then given another in-



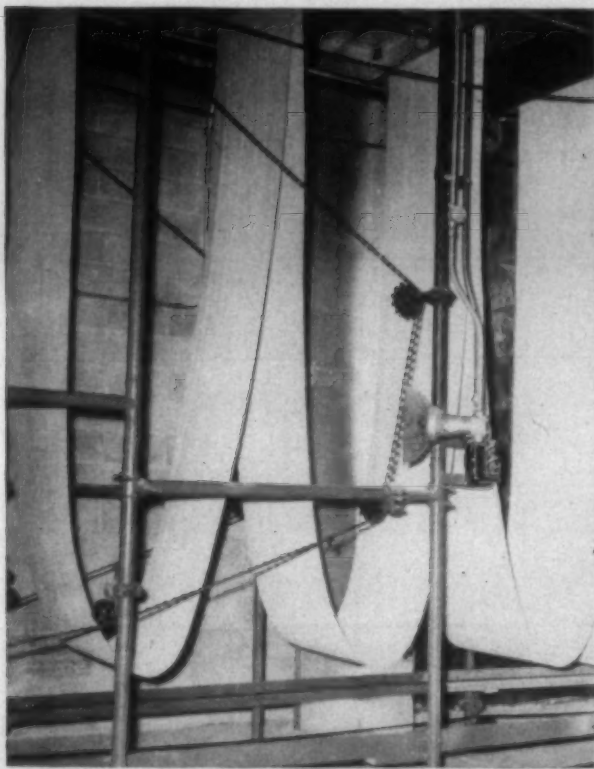
After the duck is inspected, fabric is prepared for painting. David Addy, superintendent of the Woodhead Division, adjusts a control.



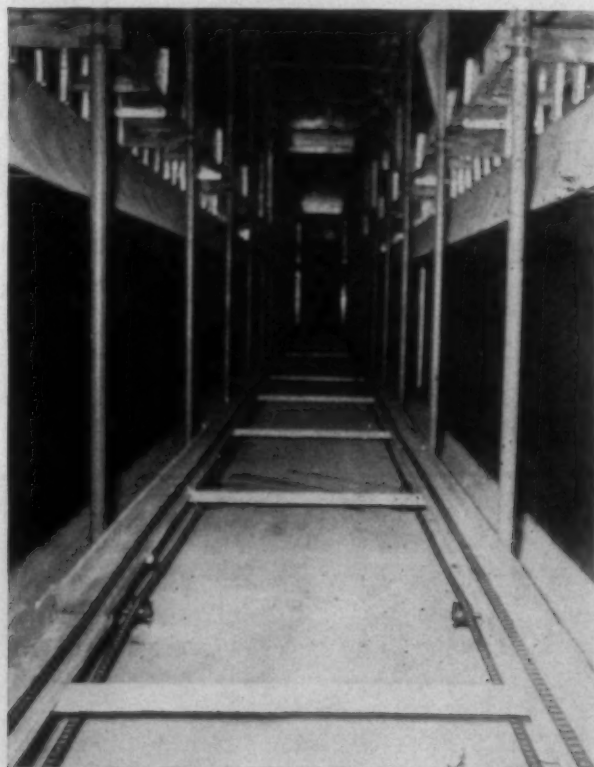
After being inspected once more, combination print and striping machine applies paint on the duck at 150 yards per minute. Verley Swygert is seen checking the machine.

BLEACHING, DYEING & FINISHING

spection. A combination print and striping machine applies paint on the cloth at 150 yards per minute. The application of thick paint creates a drying problem, so the cloth, festooned in ten-foot loops, is passed through a 510-foot dry-



Cloth festooned in ten-foot loops (hanging from aluminum rods) passes through this 510-foot straight drying oven.



Inside view of drying oven. The aluminum rods return on the track at bottom of illustration.

ing oven. After drying, the cloth is given a final inspection, baled and tagged for customers.

All power for the plant equipment is distributed through a master electric switchboard. Alternating current is changed to direct current, which is necessary for fine speed control on coating machine motors. Explosionproof rheostats adjust speed of direct current motors by varying the amount of current in each motor, enabling proper tension to be maintained in cloth.



Finished awning cloth is inspected by Otis Burnette, assistant second hand, and Cyril Rearden, shift foreman of cloth room.



A part of the huge supply of paints used in the Woodhead Division. During 1948 Graniteville Co. used 112,229 gallons of paint in the production of awning fabric.

Avisco Develops New Finishing Treatment

A new finishing treatment which preshrinks polyethylene fabrics to less than two per cent residual shrinkage at temperatures up to 165° F. has been developed by American Viscose Corp. This, it is believed, removes the last barrier from the widespread use of polyethylene fabrics in automobile seat covers, as well as in upholstery generally, in handbags, luggage, shoes, women's hats, draperies, and various other applications.

The new method of heat stabilizing these fabrics was worked out by the corporation's chemical and textile research departments at Marcus Hook, Pa. It consists of first treating the fabric in a semi-relaxed state with hot water, hot air or steam. This permits shrinkage in both warp and



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Here's the story.

Take your pick.

PRODUCT	USES	PROPERTIES
AHCOWET* ANS (Anionic)	Where wetting and detergent are required. Suitable for carbonizing.	Excellent penetrating and detergent properties. Good resistance to alkalis and inorganic salts. Unaffected by hard water and strong acids (up to 5% concentration)—thus suitable for carbonizing.
AHCOWET* RS (Anionic)	For wetting, rewetting and softening, to get quick and uniform penetration as in dyeing and Sanforizing.	Wets instantly in strong acid solutions up to 2% concentration, in neutral solutions and in concentrations of calcium and magnesium salts up to 700-750 parts per million. Good softening power.
AHCOWET* N (Non-Ionic)	Where anionic or cationic agents are rendered inactive.	Efficient in 10%-20% concentrations of salts, 5%-10% acids, and up to 5% solutions of alkali and sodium sulphate. Considerable detergent properties.

Technical data sheets on request

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filling. After shrinkage, the fabric receives a brief steam treatment on a decatizing machine to make it more uniform and flexible. When a final smooth surface is required, as in seating fabrics, calendering is recommended. The new treatment produces a fabric of pleasing hand and flexing quality.

According to William P. Crawley of Avisco's textile research department, all three operations, preshrinking, decatizing and calendering, can be done at reasonable cost on commercial equipment. He adds that abbreviated versions should be satisfactory provided they give the required stability in both warp and filling directions. Even though uniformity is maintained in quilling and weaving tensions, he warns, some puckering may show up when the fabric is preshrunk in a relaxed or semi-relaxed condition. This undesirable effect is easily removed, however, by treating the fabric for a brief period with steam at 212° F. on a decatizing machine.

Careful control must be exercised, Mr. Crawley says, in applying the heat-stabilizing treatment, to obtain the desired amount of stability and prevent spoiling the fabric by too much shrinkage. Less than two per cent residual shrinkage is obtained normally in automobile seating fabrics by preshrinking them six to ten per cent, he says, but the exact amount of processing shrinkage is dependent upon the weave and the amount of tension the filament has been subjected to in weaving.

American Viscose Corp. has been producing polyethylene monofilament on a limited scale for the last two years. During that time the various problems of its production and use have been under intensive study by the corporation's chemical and textile research departments.

Du Pont Develops New Flame Retardant

Discovery and development of a flame-resistant chemical for cotton and rayon fabrics was announced Aug. 31 by the Du Pont Co. When properly applied, it gives those fabrics a flame resistance which is durable to dry cleaning, normal home laundering and weathering, but which does not change the appearance or hand of the material, it is claimed. This new flame retardant is the result of many years of research by Du Pont chemists who were seeking an answer to the long-standing problem of preventing fabrics from blazing dangerously. It has been given the trade-mark Erifon.

When rayon and cotton fabrics are properly treated with Erifon, they will not support combustion and the flame retardant will last the life of the fabric despite frequent dry-cleaning or normal home laundering, and exposure to rain and sun. The degree of flame-resistance achieved surpasses the most exacting fabric flame tests of government and industry.

A flame held to treated material will char the fabric at the point of contact but the flame does not spread. The effect is particularly striking in highly flammable materials such as tufted or napped cellulosic fabrics, which ordinarily burst into flames when ignited. When properly treated with this new chemical, they merely char, and then only at the point of contact for as long as the flame is applied. Tests indicate that the retardant remains effective in fabrics after more dry cleaning and normal home launderings than they

would usually receive in their lifetime. However, it is not durable to the acid sours and alkalis customarily used in commercial and industrial laundries.

Erifon flame retardant does not adversely affect the "hand" nor does it change the draping qualities of materials. It does not stiffen or weaken them, and at most adds only 15 per cent to the weight. Fabrics treated with Erifon have no irritating effect on the skin, it is stated. Many types of cotton and rayon materials as well as cotton yarn have been successfully treated on a commercial scale. These include cotton sheeting, flannels, chenille yarn, twills, poplins, and ducks; and rayon marquisettes, plushes, napped knit fabrics, and napped woven fabrics, and others. Research work is continuing in an effort to make the process satisfactorily applicable to other types of fabrics, cotton and rayon staple, and continuous filament rayon yarn.

Erifon gets its durability from its chemical reaction with the cellulose molecules of rayon and cotton. This also accounts for the fact that it does not change drape, hand, or strength and does not cause stiffness. It is not a coating. It is a solution of titanium and antimony salts. Scientific theory about the product is that it reacts with cellulosic molecules and is locked into the structure of the fibers, rather than merely coating the surface. It changes the fibers chemically but causes no change in physical properties. Development of Erifon flame retardant stems directly from fundamental research started in the early years of this decade at the Du Pont Experimental Station at Wilmington, Del., the birthplace of nylon, neoprene synthetic rubber, and other products.

Production of the chemical is on a commercial scale and manufacturing facilities are adequate to meet any foreseeable demand for it. Du Pont does not treat textiles with it, but sells Erifon to textile finishing mills and assists them in working out their process problems. The chemical is being manufactured by the company's pigments plant at Newport, Del.

Report Covers Cotton Crease-Resistance

The latest wrinkle in cottons is the news that wrinkle-free fabrics are coming into the market in record-breaking volume. A report prepared by the National Cotton Council entitled "Crease Resistance and Cotton" published in the April issue of *Textile Research Journal* says "Scientists have been talking about crease resistance for years and consumers are becoming conscious of it as more and better crease-resistant cottons make their appearance. . . ."

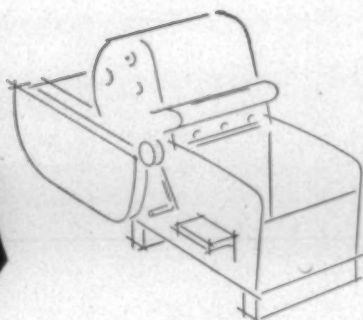
The 23-page council report, first in a series on cotton textile qualities desired by consumers, reveals a vast potential market for wrinkle-proof cotton fabrics.

In a technical section, the council report describes how the molecules of the cotton fiber help in determining crease-proofing of textile fabrics. Resistance to wrinkling is brought about by finishing treatments which improve the ability of the fiber molecules to recover from distortion. In general, the best of present finishing treatments involve use of formaldehyde chemical resins to impregnate the fabrics. "Crease-resistant finishes now available," the report says, "are serving the consumer well by making available cottons with significantly improved properties of wrinkle-resistance. The improvement in cotton fabrics, when they are properly finished, is remarkable."

For these fibers...and these operations...use these detergents



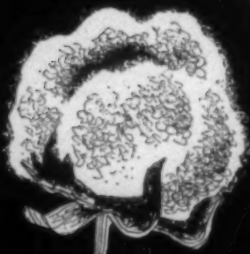
WOOL



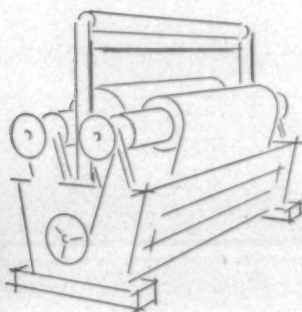
SCOURING

Texscour Flakes, a low titer, pure red oil soap with easy solubility and rinsability.

Triumph Synthetic, a low sudsing non-ionic, ready built powder with exceptional detergency.



COTTON



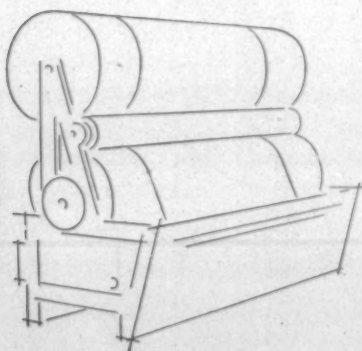
DYEING

Regal Synthetic, a neutral alkyl aryl sulfonate with excellent wetting and detergent properties.

Energetic Synthetic, an excellent neutral, non-ionic liquid detergent with dye-leveling action.



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around picker stick hole. Cushions picker stick impact. Still softer at shuttle contact. Eliminates shuttle point loosening. Helps assure accurate shuttle contact and perfect shuttle throws. For Drop-Box Pickers that last longer . . . lower operating costs, write: The Dayton Rubber Company, Textile Division, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, South Carolina.

Dayton Rubber

PERSONAL NEWS

L. C. Calicut has been named overseer of spinning, twisting and warping at Jewell Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C. Mr. Calicut formerly was connected with the Hillcrest plant of Burlington Mills Corp. at High Point, N. C. At Jewell he succeeds R. H. Dallas, resigned.

E. D. Bagwell of Cowpens, S. C., is now superintendent of Glendale (S. C.) Mills, Inc. He succeeds H. B. White, who resigned to accept a position with Moreland Chemical Co.

Eight personnel changes in the administrative departments of Patterson Mills Co., Roanoke Mills Co. and Rosemary Mfg. Co., all at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., follow: J. E. McGee, from vice-president and superintendent to vice-president and assistant manager of Rosemary Mfg. Co. . . . J. R. Meikle, from assistant manager at Patterson to general superintendent at Rosemary. . . . S. H. Crumpler, named assistant superintendent at Patterson. . . . J. H. Harrell, appointed superintendent of construction, maintenance and repairs on mill buildings and tenements for all three companies. . . . A. L. Hux, made personnel director of the textile division of the three concerns. . . . J. H. Mayfield, made representative of the retirement and pension plan for the three companies and director of safety and accident prevention, also assistant to Mr. Hux. . . . Robert C. Rogers, appointed overseer of the carding department at the No. 2 Plant of Roanoke. . . . Marvin B. Singletary, named overseer of spinning and twisting at Roanoke's No. 2 Plant.

Two textile industry executives, J. E. Millis (president of Highland Cotton Mills at High Point, N. C.) and P. H. Hanes (president of P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. at Winston-Salem, N. C.), are featured in the August issue of *The Wachovia*, house organ of Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. Mr. Millis is chairman of the bank's High Point board of directors, and Mr. Hanes has been a Wachovia director since 1911.

Jesse M. Jones has resigned as superintendent of Brighton Mills, Inc., at Shannon, Ga., after two years in that position. C. G. Warren, who was superintendent of the Brighton plant at Forsyth, Ga., until it was closed recently, is now assistant superintendent at Shannon. As noted previously, A. D. Hull, Jr., is now Brighton's vice-president in charge of production.

Frank Madden, previously superintendent of Bath (S. C.) Mills, has succeeded John Latham as superintendent of Seminole Mills,

Clearwater, S. C. Cecil Davenport, formerly assistant superintendent at Bath, has been promoted to superintendent. Both plants are subsidiaries of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc.

J. E. Blackwell, second hand of the shop at Startex Mills, Tucapau, S. C., since 1941, has been named to succeed the late J. E. West, long-time master mechanic for the company, as overseer of the department.

Carl A. Schulze is resident manager of the Brookneal, Va., unit of Pacific Mills' woolen and worsted division, and Granville Fawthrop is resident manager at Drake's Branch, Va. David Arthur is general manager of these two plants as well as those at Halifax, Va., and Carrboro, N. C., where he makes his headquarters. Everett A. Poore, who is located at Halifax, is purchasing agent for the four mills.

D. C. Newman Promoted To New Post By Du Pont



D. C. Newman of Charlotte, N. C., sales manager of the Southern district for the dyestuffs division of the Organic Chemical Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has been elevated to the position of assistant director of sales

of the dyestuffs division and will be transferred to the company's headquarters in Wilmington, Del., Oct. 1. Mr. Newman, a native of Woodstock, Va., joined the Du Pont organization in 1918 shortly after graduation from Randolph-Macon College where he specialized in chemistry. His first position with the company was as color chemist in the technical laboratory at Deepwater Point, N. J. In 1927 he was made assistant manager of the Charlotte office and succeeded the late John L. Dabbs as sales manager of this office in 1943. Later appointment to the position of sales manager of the Southern district followed establishment of an additional Du Pont office in Atlanta. Mr. Newman is an active member of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists and served as general chairman of the 1948 national convention in Augusta, Ga. . . . Robert D. Sloan and A. B. Owens will continue as managers of the Charlotte and Atlanta offices, respectively, positions which they have held since October, 1946.

Thomas L. Carroll, assistant executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council of America, has opened Southeastern offices for the council at 711 South Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C. He and his family moved to Charlotte recently from Winston-Salem, N. C.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of W. Clark Erwin, assistant to the president of Locke Cotton Mills Co., Concord, N. C., to Helen M. Barnhardt of Concord, a daughter of John J. Barnhardt, former vice-president of Cannon Mills Co. The wedding will be an event of October.

J. H. Burgess, for the past four years assistant superintendent of the Lynchburg (Va.) Division of Consolidated Textile Co., Inc., has been promoted to superintendent. Mr. Burgess previously was connected with the Kendall Co., Springs Cotton Mills, Pacific Mills, Woodside Mills and Marion Mfg. Co. in various supervisory capacities. . . . T. D. Hollingsworth, formerly night assistant superintendent at the Lynchburg Division, has been promoted to night superintendent. Before joining Consolidated Mr. Hollingsworth had been overseer of spinning at American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.

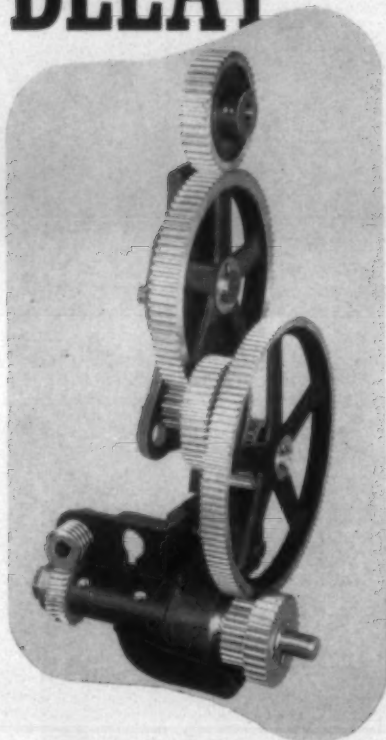
Lee F. McLemore of Hope Mills, N. C., has been appointed superintendent of the No. 1 and 2 plants of Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills, Inc.

R. P. Cochran, Jr., is now superintendent of Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc., Hope Mills, N. C. Mr. Cochran comes to his new post from Dixie Mercerizing Co. at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Burton F. Mitchell of Charlotte, N. C., who for 29 years served in various executive capacities with American Yarn & Processing Co. of Mount Holly, N. C., has accepted a position with Raybestos Manhattan Rubber, Inc., and will make his headquarters in Columbia, S. C. . . . A. P. Richie has resigned as superintendent of the Dixon Plant of A. Y. P. in Gastonia, N. C. . . . Henry D. Scoggins, previously connected with Spofford Mills, Inc., at Wilmington, N. C., has been appointed card room overseer at the Woodlawn Plant of A. Y. P. in Mount Holly.

Recent changes in the mill management organization of Fieldcrest Mills follows: J. H. Lindsay, manager of the North Carolina domestics mills, appointed manager of the towel plant at Fieldale, Va. . . . J. H. Ripple, manager of the towel plant, appointed

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PERSONAL NEWS

manager of the blanket and sheeting plants at Draper, N. C. . . . R. A. Harris, named assistant manager of the blanket plant and H. T. Bundy, named assistant manager of the sheeting plant. . . . D. A. Purcell, appointed superintendent of the blanket plant. . . . John P. Powell, formerly with Dan River Mills, named manager of the bleaching and finishing plants, central warehouse, electric blanket and designing departments.

E. A. Myers resigned Sept. 30 as superintendent of Bamberg (S. C.) Textile Mills. Mr. Myers had been connected with Bamberg for 6½ years and prior to that was for 17 years associated with Chadwick-Hoskins Co.

Hal Byrd of Spartanburg, S. C., has been named purchasing agent for Deering, Milliken Co., succeeding M. K. Thackston, resigned. Before his new appointment Mr. Byrd was employed in the industrial engineering department of the firm. Deering, Milliken operates 15 plants.

Forrest M. Davidson, Jr., superintendent of the Celanese Lanese Corp. plant at Burlington, N. C., has been named manager of the plant. Mr. Davidson succeeds Harry Flynn, who recently resigned to accept a position at Danville, Va.

William E. Reid, assistant sales manager of Riegel Textile Corp., has been elected vice-president of the firm. He will continue to serve as assistant sales manager. A native Georgian, Mr. Reid started in the textile business with Pacific Mills in Lyman, S. C., and later was connected with Holliston Mills, Kingsport, Tenn., and Thomaston (Ga.) Cotton Mills before joining Riegel in 1939.

Joseph P. Powdrell, founder and president of Powdrell & Alexander, Inc., of Danielson, Conn., has been elected to the new position of chairman of the board and has been succeeded as president by Earle C. Powdrell, former executive vice-president.

Howard Lovejoy has been appointed assistant branch manager of Monsanto Chemical Co.'s Birmingham, Ala., sales district and has been placed in charge of the district's Charlotte, N. C., office. A native of Birmingham, Mr. Lovejoy joined Monsanto at Charlotte in October, 1947, and has been engaged in chemical sales work in the Southeast.

Dr. Mearl A. Kise has been named director of research and development for Virginia Smelting Co., chemical manufacturing firm of West Norfolk, Va. Dr. Kise formerly was assistant chief of research for the Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., with whom he had been associated since 1935. He will make his home in Portsmouth, Va.

R. C. Harrington has been appointed manager of tire cord production of the textile division of United States Rubber Co. A native of Kingstree, S. C., and a graduate of Clemson College, Mr. Harrington previously served in U. S. Rubber Co. plants at Winnsboro, S. C., and Hogansville, Ga. At the time of his new appointment he was

serving as technical director of the textile division. . . . L. D. Swearingen, a native of Trenton, S. C., and also a Clemson graduate, was named assistant to Mr. Harrington. Mr. Swearingen joined the firm in 1931 as a worker in the laboratory at Winnsboro. . . . S. H. Sherman, a native of Providence, R. I., has been named development manager for the textile division. Mr. Sherman joined the firm in 1938 as technical superintendent at the Winnsboro plant.

John E. Bassill has received an interim appointment as executive vice-president of American Enka Corp., Enka, N. C., and will serve in that capacity until May, 1950, at which time he will take the post of president of the corporation. Leo Moritz has been named assistant to the executive vice-president. O. R. Alexander is president and chairman of the board of the rayon company.

Thomas Stillwell, personnel manager of Inman (S. C.) Mills, has been elected president of the Inman Rotary Club.

Leon Charles Lis has been appointed production manager of the Fiber Division of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp., Richmond, Va., and will be in charge of operations at the Taftville, Conn., plant of the firm.

Don Brock has resigned as athletic director at Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C., and returned to his home at Trenton, N. C., to attend to other business interests.

Charles C. Ewan, overseer of the Cannon Mills Co. bleachery at Kannapolis, N. C., retired Sept. 1, ending a 56-year career in textile finishing. Mr. Ewan, who had been connected with Cannon since 1921, began his textile career in 1893 with Millville (N. J.) Mfg. Co.

Edgar E. George has been appointed district sales representative with headquarters in High Point, N. C., for the industrial truck division of Baker-Raulang Co. of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. George will serve as material handling engineer for Baker truck applications and will handle the sale of the equipment. He formerly was president of Mirro-Products Co. of High Point. . . . James H. Rigby, formerly connected with the DuPont Co. and Burlington Mills Corp., will be associated with Mr. George as a materials handling consultant.

Elliott C. Paddock has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales for Graton & Knight Co. of Worcester, Mass., manufacturer of industrial leather. Mr. Paddock has a wide acquaintance in the mill supply trade and is well known by the management of many Graton & Knight distributors throughout the country.

Samuel B. Applebaum has been named manager of the cold process water treating division of Cochrane Corp., Philadelphia, Pa. He is also vice-president of Liquid Conditioning Corp., an operating subsidiary of Cochrane.

L. Jack Davis, a June graduate of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, has accepted a position as sales representative with Standard Mill Supply Co. of Providence, R. I., and will travel

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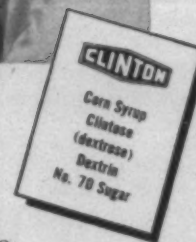
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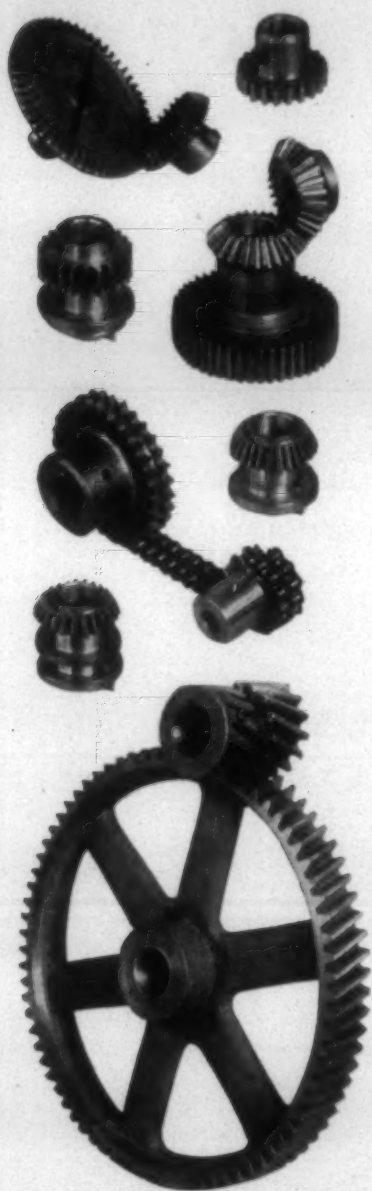
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PERSONAL NEWS

out of the firm's Charlotte, N. C., office. . . . Edward S. Malley of Johnston, R. I., has joined the firm as a sales engineer covering part of the New England territory.

D. M. Holsenbeck, Jr., formerly with Tennessee Eastman Corp., has joined Stonecutter Mills Corp., Spindale, N. C., as technical superintendent of the gray goods mill. A 1936 graduate of the A. French Textile School of the Georgia Institute of Technology, Mr. Holsenbeck will have direct charge of processing quality control and improvements in Stonecutter's gray mill.

Dr. Edward Abrams has resigned as head of the biology division at the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va., to head his own laboratory, called Laboratories Research, at Mamaroneck, N. Y. . . . John A. Waugh has been named instructor in cotton processing and manufacture at the Philadelphia Textile Institute. Mr. Waugh previously was connected with the Institute of Textile Technology.

J. A. Handy, Jr., controller of Deering, Milliken & Co., New York, is a member of the planning council of the American Management Association's office management division which is preparing the program for the annual meeting of the division to be held Oct. 20-21 in New York City.

C. R. Hall has been transferred from New York City to the Southern sales office of American Enka Corp. at Greensboro, N. C.

Deane F. Bell, a member of the Burlington Mills Corp. organization since February, 1948, has been appointed personnel supervisor for the Catawauqua, Allentown and Emmaus, Pa., plants of the firm following the transfer of John M. Pollard to Burlington's finishing plant at Wake Forest, N. C. . . . Walter Knoepfel is superintendent of the new Burlington finishing plant at Alta Vista, Va. The chief dyer is James R. Taylor and Paul G. Logue is head finisher. . . . Changes in the administrative set-up of the filament division include: Thomas Tolar, assistant division manager for filament, transferred to the company's New York sales offices to assume broad planning duties. . . . Carlyle B. Lewis, promoted to group manager of the High Point Weaving, High Point Throwing, Lexington, Hillcrest, Greensboro Weaving and Ossipec plants. . . . Ralph Davis, transferred from the throwing plant at High Point to Ossipec as superintendent. . . . Harlan Pruett, transferred from Ossipec to the throwing and weaving plants at High Point as plants manager. . . . J. R. Lathan, named plants manager of Plaid, Mayfair and Bellemont. . . . R. V. Fitch, promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent at Lexington. . . . W. L. Swiggett, formerly superintendent of weaving at Steele, made superintendent at Plaid. . . . James L. Eskridge continues as assistant filament division manager. New assignments in the apparel fabrics divisions of the company's selling organization in New York City follow: Walter E. Greer, Jr., of Greensboro will be located in the New York offices where he will have over-all responsibility of co-ordinating, planning and programming the pro-

duction of filament, spun and tricot fabrics.

. . . John E. Peterson has been assigned responsibility for co-ordinating administrative activities of the finishing division, both in New York City and at the plants. . . . Frank E. Matthews has assumed responsibility for the Greensboro offices yarn purchasing activities, assisted by C. M. Shaffer and T. C. Worth.

Harry G. Kletcher, formerly controller for Huntsville (Ala.) Mfg. Co., has been transferred to Lane Cotton Mills, another M. Lowenstein & Sons Co. subsidiary at New Orleans, La., where he will be controller. Burton Case, formerly Huntsville office manager, has been promoted to controller, replacing Mr. Kletcher.

H. Richard Holt has resigned as assistant to the vice-president in charge of production for May-McEwen-Kaiser Co., Burlington, N. C., hosiery division of Burlington Mills Corp., to accept a position with Frisell Fabrics, Inc., a newly-formed organization scheduled to begin operations soon.

John Thorp has retired as vice-president and general manager of the Fries, Va., plant of Washington Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. Mr. Thorp had been connected with the firm for more than 48 years and had resided in Fries since 1905. He now makes his home in Wytheville, Va. . . . John D. Seiwiers, who has been plant manager, succeeds Mr. Thorp as general manager.

John H. Karrh has been appointed sales manager of the fiber division of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp., Richmond, Va. He will consolidate the sales activities of the fiber division with the firm's other operations.

OBITUARIES

Harold A. Braman, 62, former vice-president, treasurer and resident director of A. D. Juilliard & Co., Inc., died recently at Hot Springs, Va. Mr. Braman joined the firm in 1909 and had been retired since 1931. For the past 15 years he made his home in Palm Beach, Fla. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and a son.

Hugh N. Dyer, 75, former president of Martinsville (Va.) Cotton Mills Co., died Aug. 26. Surviving are his wife, two sons, a daughter and a brother.

Henry C. Hamilton, 62, secretary of Crown Cotton Mills at Dalton, Ga., died Aug. 29. Mr. Hamilton, who had been connected with the firm since 1907, is survived by his wife, a son, two daughters, two brothers and two sisters.

Wister W. Hancock, 62, for a number of years master mechanic at Darlington (S. C.) Mfg. Co., died Aug. 18. Surviving are his wife, two sons and a daughter.

Thomas W. Johnson, 63, superintendent of Scottdale (Ga.) Mills for 16 years, died Aug. 31. Mr. Johnson, who had been connected with the firm for 31 years, is survived by his wife, three sons, three daughters, a brother and two sisters.

John Marshall, 58, director of the chemical division of the fabric and finishes department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours &

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

DANVILLE, VA.—Illustrating the South's progress in textiles, a miniature model of a modern textile mill finishing plant last month was presented to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington by Dan River Mills. The entire expense for the model, which was five months in the making, was borne by Dan River. A twin exhibit which goes with the finishing room model traces in colored pictures the various steps in textile design from initial inspiration to final product.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The mercerizing plant of Dixie Mercerizing Co. placed second in the National Safety Council's 1948 contest conducted among America's cotton mills. There were 27 plants in the contest, all doing similar work. The Dixie plant had an accident frequency rate for 1948 of 1.0, or one lost-time accident per one million man hours worked.

LAUREL HILL, N. C.—Considerable damage to the front of Springfield Plant of Morgan Cotton Mills, Inc., resulted recently when the plant was hit by a localized "twister." Officials estimated the loss at about \$30,000.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—American Viscose Corp. plant here has been selected to receive the 1949 American Legion award for an outstanding record of employment of disabled veterans. Of the company's 1,146 employees, 43.3 per cent are veterans of World War II, nine with major handicaps and 82 listed with minor disabilities.

PELZER, S. C.—C. Y. Thomason Co. of Greenwood, S. C., has been awarded the contract at \$62,510 for construction of a toilet tower at the Upper Pelzer Plant of Pelzer Mills, a subsidiary of the Kendall Co.

TRION, GA.—Two color mixing aids, a Votator and a colloid mill, recently were installed in the printing department of the dyeing and finishing plant at the Trion Division of Riegel Textile Corp.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—In a complaint filed in U. S. District Court here, Joseph T. Johnson of Milwaukee, Wis., a stockholder in Brandon Corp., has asked that he and other stockholders be paid \$25 a share dividend instead of \$5. Mr. Johnson claims that the corporation is building up an "unwarranted accumulation of corporate earnings" and alleges in the complaint that the firm has made net earnings of more than \$10 million in the last two years.

LUMBERTON, N. C.—Mansfield Mills, Inc., has closed down and it is reported that the plant is for sale. Principal reason given for going out of business is that it was impossible to operate efficiently with the C. I. O. controlling the employees.

CHERAW, S. C.—New machinery being installed at the rayon weaving mill here of Martin Weiner Co. is expected to add about 30 per cent to the plant's capacity. Installa-

tion of the new machinery is part of a five-year expansion program for the Cheraw unit. The next step is scheduled for the Summer of 1950, when it is planned to increase the capacity by another 30 per cent.

TALLADEGA, ALA.—Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp. began operations at its new plant here Aug. 15, employing about 50 persons. When full production is reached the plant will employ about 300 persons, officials report. Bachmann Uxbridge operates 13 plants in six states and employs about 5,000 people.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.—Russell Mfg. Co. of Middletown, Conn., which started investigating South Carolina as a site for a 25,000 square foot plant, became so impressed with the state that a subsidiary will occupy a 53,135 square foot building to be erected immediately at Bennettsville. Nine months of negotiations took place before the company owners decided upon South Carolina and Bennettsville. According to G. M. Williams, president of the parent company, Russell Products Co. expects to employ approximately 135 persons when operation begins and will produce at this location certain types of narrow fabrics. The building will be constructed by the Marlboro Developing Corp. which was sponsored by the local chamber of commerce, and will be leased to the subsidiary company on long terms and with option to purchase. The building will have an over-all length of 500 feet. One portion will be 326 feet long and 96 feet wide and the other will be 174 feet long and 132 feet wide.

OPELIKA, ALA.—Construction is under way on a 40,000 square foot third-story addition to the present two-story finishing plant of Pepperell Mfg. Co. here. The new addition, which is expected to be completed by the first of the year, will be used primarily to provide needed storage space for goods shipped to the plant to be finished.

CHESTER, S. C.—Initial construction has been started on an addition to the Springsteen plant of Springs Cotton Mills which will be used to house combers and drawing sufficient to change the mill from carded to combed broadcloth. Contracts have already been signed for machinery, which will be delivered in January, 1950. It is also planned to install 5,000 spindles as well as rewinding equipment. It is believed that the plant should be converted by April, 1951, and will employ approximately 200 additional persons.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—What is believed to be the first large-scale shipment of textiles by air from the Greenville area was made Aug. 22 when a U. S. Air Lines C-46 from Atlanta picked up 2,166 pounds of cloth at the Greenville airport, being shipped from Riegel Textile Corp. at Ware Shoals, S. C., to Kearney Sportswear Co. of New York.

WAYNESBORO, VA.—Employees of the Chatham Mfg. Co. plant here have been no-

In the July issue of this magazine, Page 110, reference was made to the auction of property and machinery formerly owned by Dallas Mfg. Co. at Huntsville, Ala. An error was made in reporting the price at which a portion of looms were purchased by Sam Schwartz Machinery Corp., Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Schwartz states that "The looms purchased by me cost me considerably in excess of the sum you name. You have depressed the salability of these looms. I, of course, purchased them for resale."

The editors of TEXTILE BULLETIN realize what effect this error might have, and are anxious to set the matter straight. Mr. Schwartz is universally respected in the textile industry for his fair dealings in machinery.

tified that the plant will cease operations in December. According to the notice, the company intends to return the leased property to Textron, Inc., and plant operations will cease after Dec. 21. The plant produces crib blankets and napped piece goods. Production of the crib blankets will be resumed at Elkin, N. C., where Chatham's main plant is located.

WALHALLA, S. C.—Walhalla Mills, Inc., with authorized capital stock of \$32,000, was chartered Sept. 2 to engage in the manufacture of worsted cloths. Officers of the new concern are: Arthur Brown of Oconee, president; Fred J. Came, executive vice-president; John M. Schofield, secretary and legal adviser; and T. V. Derrick, treasurer.

DOUGLASVILLE, GA.—A petition to effect a reorganization under Chapter X of the Bankruptcy Act was filed Sept. 8 in U. S. District Court at Atlanta by Douglas Mills, Inc., of which Courtland Palmer, New York, is president. Assets of \$682,510 and debts totaling \$335,692 are listed in the schedule filed with the petition. A week earlier, Beaver Mills, Inc., a Massachusetts firm, filed a petition in Douglas County Superior Court asking that a receiver be named for Douglas Mills. Mr. Palmer purchased Lois Cotton Mills (now Douglas Mills) from Beaver Mills on July 3, 1943. July 1 Douglas Mills defaulted on a \$7,612 interest payment on its bonds and at the expiration of the 60-day period of grace, Beaver Mills asked that a receiver be named and that the remaining principal, \$304,500, be declared due and payable. Hearing on this petition was to have been heard Sept. 21 in Douglasville.

WOODRUFF, S. C.—The Woodruff Plant of Mills Mill, a subsidiary of Reeves Bros., Inc., is the subject of a two-page article in the September issue of *National Safety News*, a publication of the National Safety Council. The article, "They Back Their Claim," points to the fact that the plant had 3,775,783 man hours without a disabling

MILL NEWS

injury at the end of June, when the article was written.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Consolidated net sales of Reeves Bros., Inc., and subsidiary companies for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949, totaled \$61,467,448, according to J. M. Reeves, president. This volume compares with net sales of \$68,410,034 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948. In reporting the year's results, Mr. Reeves stated that the lower sales volume was due primarily to the slackening demand in that period for all textiles—and secondarily to lower prices. Inventories on June 30, 1949, aggregated \$9,585,034, approximately the same as reported a year ago. Consolidated net income for the period under review amounted to \$4,677,690, after provision of \$370,000 for replacement of "last-in-first-out" inventory at estimated replacement cost. These earnings are equal to \$4.11 per share of outstanding common stock and compare with net income of \$5,953,042, or \$5.23 per common share, for the preceding fiscal year. The company has 1,137,681 shares of common stock outstanding, constituting its entire capitalization. During the past year

much of the new equipment for the Eagle and Phenix Division at Columbus, Ga., has been installed and is in operation. Additional new machinery has been installed in other plants or is on order. Introduction of two more branded fabrics during the year has increased the number of fabrics in the Reeves group to 13, according to the statement.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Southern Novelty Weavers Co. is now in operation at the former plant site of the long-idle Turner Mill. All-wool ladies' scarves and baby carriage spreads are being woven at the plant. New owners of the concern are William A. Roberts, Lincoln County native, his son, Horace Roberts, and Martin Mandon of Paterson, N. J.

UNION, S. C.—Monarch Mills has notified its employees of its intentions of offering for sale 216 dwellings in the mill village. The sales program is scheduled to begin about Oct. 1, with first refusals to be given to active employee house occupants.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — Asheville Fabric Mills, formerly operated as Asheville Cotton Mills, has been made a part of Cone Mills Corp. of Greensboro, N. C. The move is

described as a part of the general policy to take the independent companies which were owned by the Cone interests into the parent corporation. The plant recently was converted to the manufacture of light rayon fabrics for men's and women's clothing.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—Work is progressing steadily on the new Harris plant of Greenwood Mills and operations at the rayon weaving facility are expected to get underway about the first of the year. The mill will employ about 600 persons and will add a weekly payroll of from \$30,000 to \$35,000 to the area.

HONEA PATH, S. C.—Employees of Chiquola Mfg. Co. were feted at a barbecue Sept. 10, the occasion being for the celebration of 2,700,000 man hours without a lost-time accident at the plant. If there is not a lost-time accident by Oct. 2, the mill will have completed two years without such an incident, it is reported.

ROSSVILLE, GA.—Financed by a non-profit trust formed by Peerless Woolen Mills, a lighted football field, part of a mammoth recreation center being constructed in memory of Rossville men who lost their lives in world wars, was dedicated Sept. 23. The center, which is expected to be completed in two years, includes in addition to the football field: a 4,000-seat, three-court, 16-bowling alley field house; a swimming pool; a children's playground; lighted softball and baseball fields; a half-mile cinder track and a 3,000-car parking area.

NEW YORK CITY—"Conditions generally in the textile industry will show further improvement," states E. C. Geier, president of the Duplan Corp., in the 51st company annual report to stockholders. "Starting in January we were forced to curtail production, but in recent months there has been some increase in activity. Our plants are back on full operating schedules." In the company year ended May 31, sales of \$43,000,000 were \$1,000,000 more than last year. Net earnings of \$3,016,000 equalled \$3.34 per share and working capital increased \$1,000,000, to a total of \$9,000,000. Rayon and nylon are the principal materials used by the company. But Orlon and other new synthetic yarns are creating new sales opportunities. One of the company's 12 mills, at Lincolnton, N. C., is installing more high-speed looms. In the past two years an amount equal to the two-year net profit has been spent to modernize and enlarge company plants. As a result of the long term modernization program the 1949 net worth per share equals that of 1944, although the number of shares have tripled. This means that stockholders now own a company with three times its 1944 value.



Above are scenes from the annual picnic held July 30 for employees of F. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. Top view, a section of the crowd which attended the grandstand show. Middle, the greasy pig event for women called for speed and agility. Bottom, winners of beauty contest, left to right: Eunice Brown (second place), Alice Hobson (Miss Hanes Knitter of 1949) and Mary Tevepaugh (third place).





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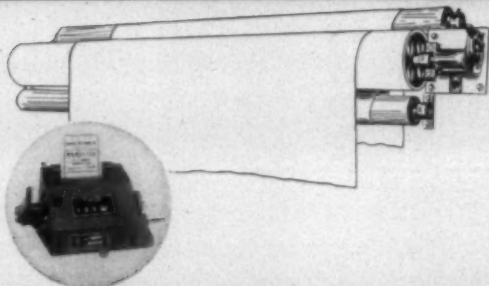
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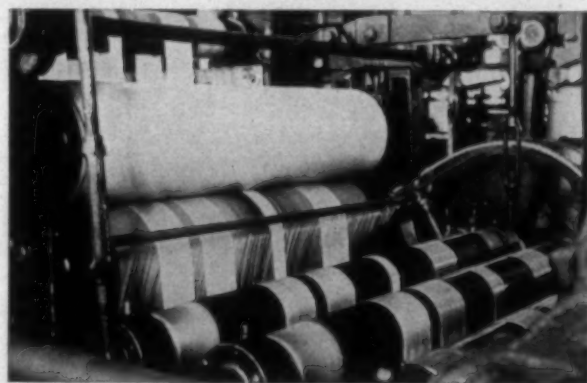
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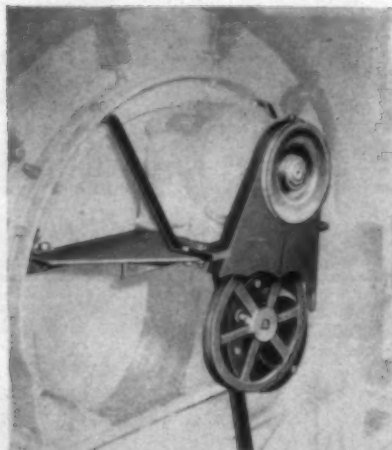
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EQUIPMENT - SUPPLIES - LITERATURE

American Pulley Develops Individual Card Drive

American Pulley Co. announces the development of an individual drive, specifically adapted to card operation, which eliminates line shafting and long flat belt drives. It is said that this overcomes many carding room problems, such as falling lint and fly, inefficient lighting, inadequate air conditioning, impractical machine location, and low machine operating efficiency. The unit provides a 20 per cent variation in driven speeds with no loss in over-all drive efficiency to insure the correct speed for processing various fibers under all operating conditions. It also provides for stripping and grinding the card.



The drive utilizes a high-torque $1\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower, 1,750 r.p.m. motor driving a five to one ratio helical gear reducer through an adjustable diameter sheave and a single V-belt. The entire drive is designed to handle the heavy starting load of a card and yet operate efficiently at the minimum running horsepower. Because it is an individual drive, each card can be set to operate at the most efficient speed for the particular fiber being handled. Changes in speed can be made quickly by adjusting the variable-pitch sheave on the motor. Other advantages claimed for this individual card drive are: reduction in accidents, reduced belt cost, improved product quality, less loss of production time, improved working conditions, low maintenance and more efficient play layout.

Diamond Standard Silicates Reviewed In New Booklet

Prepared expressly for busy production and purchasing executives, a new 20-page, pocket-size manual reviewing its silicate of soda products has been issued by Diamond Alkali Co. This booklet, conveniently designed for quick reference and to save read-

ing time, concisely describes ten standard grades of Diamond liquid silicates of soda commercially available. Data presented on each grade summarizes its principal physical properties, major industrial applications, basic advantages provided, and size and net weights of packages.

Allied products similarly treated include Diamond's special concrete silicate, used to cure concrete and to harden concrete floors; silicate of soda glass, for rust protection in water piping systems; special liquid silicates of soda, to meet special industrial processing requirements; and three grades of granular silicate of soda which find wide usage in textile mills. Supplementing all this factual information are helpful comparison tables covering specific gravity, temperature correction and fahrenheit-centigrade relationship. Copies of this informative, interesting literature are available upon request.

Powder Offers Relief For Hot Switches And Contacts

Cool-Amp Silver Plating Powder, a new product for silver plating high amperage electrical connections on the job, has been developed by Cool-Amp Co. The new product, which should be of great benefit to the textile plant master mechanic, is said to be especially desirable for improving continuity of electrical service and reducing maintenance time and costs as it offers a quick and easy solution to the problem of heating due to oxidation. Even on connections where overheating is not apparent, Cool-Amp Silver Plating Powder is said to prevent series of losses too small to create noticeable heat but still accumulating into a major power loss.



The new Cool-Amp powder deposits a genuine coat of silver that will not peel off, giving cool maximum conductivity for copper, brass or bronze contacts. It is said to be harmless to the user and simple to apply. The only equipment needed is a sharp steel wire brush or abrasive cloth, clean rag and water. A pound of the powder will silver plate approximately 6,000 square inches. The manufacturer has proven that after silver plating a connection on a copper bus bar, over 100 per cent of its electric current

rating can be passed through it without overheating. Another place in some textile plants where this new product will be a valuable aid is where warpers with drop-eye stop motion, which operates by means of an electrical contact between two copper bars by means of a small wire, contact with a small porcelain eye attached in the loop of wire at the upper end. A sample of Cool-Amp silver plating powder, enough for a small job, will be furnished free on request to this magazine.

Research Laboratory Is Dedicated As Memorial

Atlas Research Laboratories were dedicated at Mertztown, Pa., Aug. 20 as a memorial to the late Maximilian F. Wirtz, who founded the firm in 1892. The ceremony was featured by the unveiling of a plaque in memory of the founder by his widow, Bernardine Wirtz Dorr. The new laboratories are housed in a two-story brick building with over 5,000 square feet of floor space. The unit laboratories are 15 by 15 feet with one chemist and an assistant assigned to each. A modern library with over 2,000 technical volumes and research administration office occupy part of the second floor. Atlas materials of chemical construction are used on the outside of the building, walkways, laboratory benches, floors, hoods and interior trim.



Unveiling the Maximilian F. Wirtz memorial plaque, left to right: George L. Wirtz, Sr., son of the founder; Arthur F. Wirtz, Jr., and George L. Wirtz, Jr., grandsons of the founder; and Mrs. Bernardine Wirtz Dorr, widow of the founder.

The Atlas laboratories are adequately equipped for the investigation of the problems related to corrosion-resistant materials. During the open house, staff members ex-



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plained the operation of physical testing apparatus, laboratory rubber mill, plastic molding press, electrometric titrimeter, Brookfield viscometer, Spectrophotometer, laboratory homogenizer, SR-4 strain gauges and other specialized apparatus. It was also announced that a research project on the fundamental investigation of sulphur compound pipe joints was underway in co-operation with staff members of Lehigh University. Following dedication ceremonies and open house at the Atlas laboratories, an outing was held at which a clambake and sports were enjoyed by Atlas personnel and descendants of the founder.

E. F. Houghton & Co.

Releases Textile Book

E. F. Houghton & Co. has just issued a new publication for the textile industry. Titled *A Handbook on Cotton Warp Sizing*, the new book is the work of the Houghton textile research staff and is aimed at helping to improve textile processing efficiency. The book is the second edition and a complete revision of the first which was published in 1938. Since that time there has been considerable progress in this field and the addition of thousands of employees in textile mills that were completely unaware of the techniques of warp sizing 11 years ago.

The handbook is designed to fill a place in the textile processing cycle between the grading and preparation of cotton (which are touched on lightly) and the weaving

and merchandising of the fabric. The book contains a chapter on starches; one on sizing of synthetic warps, as well as chapters on the purposes and mechanics of warp sizing. Considerable space is devoted to the control of the various processes. It is well indexed for easy reference. Any textile mill executive or department head may receive a free copy of the book upon request.

Preventive Maintenance Is Subject Of Report

Preventive maintenance of machines and equipment and the record control system needed to administer such a program effectively is the subject of a release just issued by the Systems Division of Remington, Rand, Inc. Systems described and illustrated in this six-page report are being used effectively by many manufacturers to prevent interruption of production schedules; to increase operating efficiency; to prevent breakdowns in delivery promises; and to reduce cost of manufacture. The system is based on a procedure which prompts scientific inspection of machines, so as to curtail "emergency" repairs and facilitate discovery of that point in the performance of any machine where the law of diminishing returns sets in.

This folder also outlines how preventive maintenance records may be combined with property records to insure that exactly the right amount of equipment is on hand at all times, maintained in top operating condition. A section is also devoted to inventory systems used to control stocks of replace-

ment parts and operating supplies. Copies of Folder KD-449 are available from the local sales representatives of the Systems Division in more than 100 offices throughout the country, or by writing to Systems and Methods Research Department, Remington Rand, Inc.

G. E. Offers New Line

Flywheel Loom Motors

A new line of totally-enclosed flywheel loom motors, incorporating the unique speed and torque characteristics of G. E. cast frame loom motors, has been announced by General Electric's small and medium motor divisions. These new motors are specifically designed to improve loom operation, reduce power costs, and increase loom speeds.



The outstanding feature of these motors is the integrally-mounted flywheel. This flywheel, by reducing the peaks and valleys of speed and current, reduces both power losses and power consumption, providing altogether smoother loom operation and often making it possible to increase loom speed without increasing motor horsepower rating. In fact, it is claimed that with properly selected flywheels 1,200 r.p.m. motors will deliver a performance equivalent to 1,800 r.p.m. motors, thus permitting changing—particularly increasing—loom speeds in smaller increments and using larger and stronger pinions. The resulting smoother loom operation materially contributes alike to reduced downtime and maintenance requirements. In addition, this flywheel is so designed that the over-all length of the new motors is only slightly more than that of the conventional loom motor, thus conserving valuable aisle space. Furnished in ratings from three-quarters to two horsepower, 1,800 to 1,200 r.p.m., these motors are designed to withstand the rigors characteristic of loom service. Additional information involving these new motors is contained in GEA-5011B, which is available on request.

A new line of manually operated starters for a-c motors up to 7½ horsepower has been announced by General Electric's control divisions. Introduced to complete the line of G. E. starters of this type, the new starters are specially designed for use on textile looms, small pumps, blowers and grinders. Available immediately, the new starters are furnished in both toggle and push-button types in two-, three- and four-pole forms, size 0 and 1. The toggle operated types in the above forms and sizes are also furnished, if desired, with cast iron enclosures for use in wet, dust-laden, or

Moretex 3S* Size

Moretex 3S is a synthetic product which combines chemically with starches, gums, and gelatins to form a stable mix, which insures:

**Uniform Sizing
Better Adhesion
Stronger Yarn
Smoother Yarn
Reduced Shedding**

Easily Removed

Moretex 3S Sizings are easily removed by medium temperature washings.

*Trade Mark applied for

**New
Different
Better**

Write for full information

Moreland
Chemical
Company
Spartanburg, S.C. Incorporated

For additional Personal and
Mill News, see "Before Closing Down"

hazardous locations. Renewal parts are available for all the new starters. A feature of these starters is their bimetallic overload protection, which replaces the solder-pot relay and provides exceptionally accurate response to overloads. Additional information on these new starters may be found in Bulletin GEA-1522-F, available on request.

General Electric also lists as available the following bulletins dealing with electrical equipment for the textile industry: GEA-5010 on Textile Range Drives; GEA-5012 on Center-Wind Batcher Drives; GEA-5214 on Tenter-Rail Guiders; GEA-5258 on Adjustable-Speed Warper Drives; and GEA-5259 on Slasher Drives.

Firm Now Producing Welded Stainless Steel Batch Cans

Stainless steel batch cans of welded construction are now being made by Metalsmiths, division of Orange Roller Bearing Co., Inc. These are made of Type 304 stainless steel, butt welded construction by the heliarc process using no filler rod or flux. They are reinforced at top by an endless iron ring, with handles attached and with iron chime; metal flanged out over edge of top band and for one-quarter-inch down on outside. Bottoms are reinforced by an iron cross welded to the chime. Available from stock in ten to 75-gallon sizes, with or without covers. Also made in other analyses stainless, monel, inconel and pure nickel. Other Metalsmiths corrosion resistant materials handling utensils include pails, dipper, measures, scoops, shovels, dye buckets, funnels, beakers, stock pots and storage tanks.

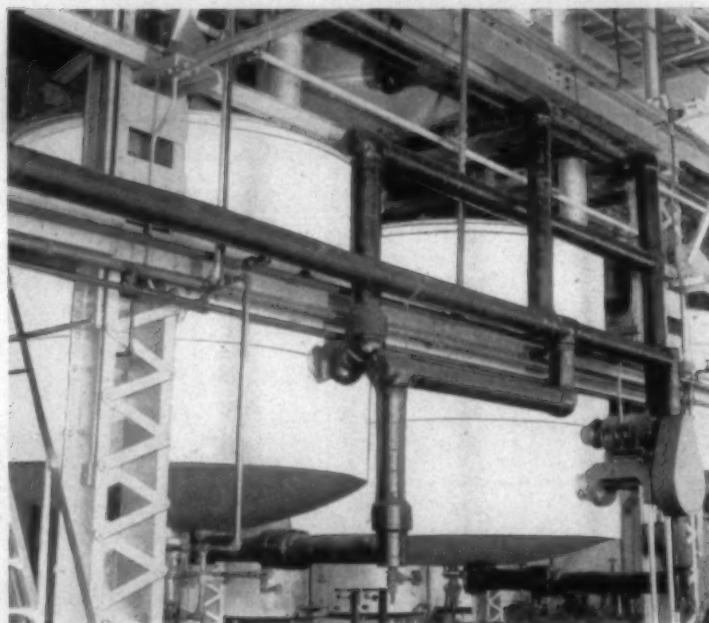
New Family Of Dyes For Cellulose Acetate Fibers

The first of an entirely new family of dyes for cellulose acetate fibers—Eastone Red GLF—has been announced by Tennessee Eastman Corp. The new dye is said to be exceptionally fast to light even in pastel shades, and far surpasses any known acetate red in this respect. Other properties claimed for it include excellent fastness to gas fading, sublimation, crocking, and hot pressing, as well as very good fastness to perspiration and washing. Very good dischargeability is also reported. Eastone Red GLF is a homogeneous, highly dispersed dye which produces a medium shade of red with a yellow cast. It possesses good exhaustion and level-dyeing characteristics with very good penetration and build-up at temperatures of from 160° F. to 190° F. Information and samples of this new dye are obtainable from Tennessee Eastman Corp., Kingsport, Tenn.

Bulletin On Caustic Soda Is Available From Solvay

A new edition of Solvay Technical and Engineering Service Bulletin No. 6, *Caustic Soda*, has been released by the Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. This 80-page technical bulletin, the newest in Solvay's well-known series, contains information on the properties of caustic soda and its solution; the nature and advantages of liquid caustic soda, plus the latest data on its unloading and handling. The text is

Stainless Steel IS PRODUCT INSURANCE



Stainless Steel sulfonator and wash tanks as unit, showing steam, water and caustic piping.

Correctly specified and fabricated, *stainless steel* overcomes many product difficulties. With non-corrosive *stainless steel* . . . colors run true in successive runs and sensitive chemicals and dyes remain unaffected by metallic contamination. *Stainless Steel* is stronger, reduces repair and maintenance costs and its longer earning life repays initial costs quickly.

Truitt fabricates tanks and vats of any size and capacity, plus a host of other *stainless and carbon steel* equipment for the *textile, chemical, pulp and other industries*. For your specific requirements, our engineering services are available without cost.

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MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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Fabricators of Solid Stainless Steel and Stainless-Clad Tanks • Dyeing Vats •
Washing Tanks • Steam Drums • Storage Tanks for Acids and Alkalis • Mechanical Agitators
• Separators • Stainless Steel Trucks • And Many Other Stainless Steel Products.

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

profusely illustrated with photographs, tables, graphs and diagrams. Bulletin No. 6, *Caustic Sida*, is available without charge from the Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical and Dye Corp.

Sonoco Brochure Marks Firm's 50th Anniversary

An intimate glimpse into the organization of Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., is provided in an attractively bound brochure, *The Story of Sonoco*, issued in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the firm. The brochure, profusely illustrated, traces the history of the firm from its inception in

1899 with 12 men and a rented warehouse to its present status as one of the nation's leading producers of paper carriers and numerous other products.

Performance Data On New Hinnekens Unit

A unit designed for the treatment of fabrics in their natural condition, without undue tension in length or width, is announced by Hinnekens Machine Co., Inc. Known as the Hinnekens continuous preparing and bleaching unit, the new product is said to combine the processes of desizing (starch or protein) bleaching, scouring ready for dyeing, and/or including dyeing white, or causticizing (saponifying) bleach-

ing, scouring and dyeing white for printing ground into one continuous operation, allowing perfect control of the reaction of the chemicals employed, and reducing the actual reaction to approximately 30 to 40 seconds. With the new unit, the firm claims that for the first time it is practically possible to apply a given amount of caustic to fabric, and no more than needed, to produce a definitely limited degree of caustication or saponification and decrease or increase it at will. The machine is approximately 65 feet and four inches long, with curing unit 28 feet and eight inches high. The balance of the machine is three feet high and eight feet wide and can take care of merchandise up to 66 inches in gray width. Those interested may see the machine in actual operation by appointment with the company.

INVESTIGATE PILOT LIFE'S UNUSUAL GROUP INSURANCE PLANS



We design Group Insurance Plans for Southern Organizations . . . with benefits to cover loss of life and sickness for employees; and surgery, hospitalization, and maternity for both employees and their dependents.

We suggest you investigate today!

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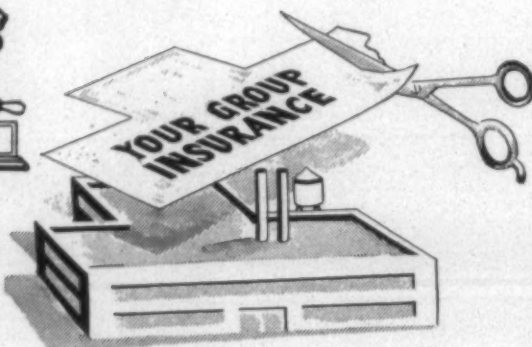
PILOT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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GREENSBORO, N. C.

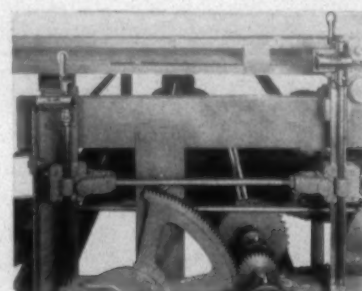
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MEANS THAT . . .



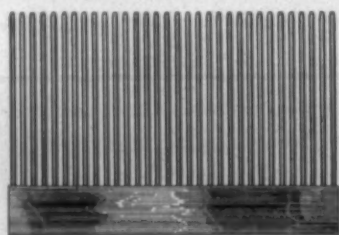
IS CUT TO FIT YOUR
OWN SPECIFIC NEEDS

Method For Automatically Measuring Cutting Lengths

Durant Mfg. Co. has announced a novel method for automatically measuring cutting lengths of hard to handle materials, such as rubber, textiles, cotton batting and synthetic products, by the installation of special Productimeters on Alfa cutting machines. The illustration below shows two Model 4-D-6-3-S rotary angle drive counters mounted on the linkage of the machine. Crank handles are attached to the top of the counter drive shaft, while the bottom of the drive shaft is attached to the adjusting screws. The two linkages change position as the setting is made.



The Productimeters function as set-up registers to indicate specific lineal measurement. The first time a certain job is to be cut, the operator turns the crank handles to set the figures for the footage desired. When



POSITIVE EXPANSION COMB SECTIONS

We can furnish new comb sections promptly of any count and with hard steel or stainless steel pins any length.

Hard chromium plated pins are recommended.

GREENSBORO LOOM REED COMPANY, INC.

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

the proper setting is determined, the figures are put on the job ticket so that the readings can be made instantly whenever the same cutting job comes up again. The application of these Productimeters assures the user dependable count, elimination of waste, and increased savings, the firm states. Productimeters perform two other important functions on Alfa cutting machines: (1) The same model is installed at the speed control for adjusting the r.p.m. of the motor before the machine is set for new length of cut, and (2) a double deck predetermined counter, with totalizer, is connected to the shear mechanism for obtaining present number of cuts.

New Multi-Dolly Continuous Washer

Riggs & Lombard, Inc., a builder of continuous washers for woollens and worsteds, has announced a new and improved multi-dolly continuous washer. This machine, it is claimed, offers many advantages in ease of operation, economy of water, simplified automatic synchronization, accessibility and labor saving. Specifically, some of the improvements over existing types are listed as follows:

Stainless steel construction throughout; AC-DC drive with rheostat speed control—no side shaft; positive counter current flow, with constant uniform predetermined liquor level in each tub; new slope of tub for smoother operation and fewer stops for re-threading; each unit driven by DC motor, and kept in step by tensionless compensators; folding or plaiting cleat rolls provided for smoother operation and uniform treatment; flow of water and liquor stops automatically when machine stops, effecting increased hot water savings; and cloth fully protected against damage by electric stop motions.

Butterworth Announces Plans For Expansion

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. has announced plans for the building of a new foundry and additions to the firm's machine shop and storage facilities at the plant in Bethayres, Pa. The new building program is the outcome of a survey recently completed by a firm of management engineers, Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, employed by Butterworth to study its manufacturing and handling costs. The program, as recommended by the engineers, has been approved by the board of directors and work is now under way. A tract of 22 acres along the Reading Railroad tracks at Bethayres is being used for this expansion program. The building program will increase Butterworth foundry facilities approximately 25 per cent. By having foundry and machine shop operations in close proximity, it is expected that the time element in production will be greatly reduced and quicker deliveries will be possible. When this consolidation of production facilities is completed, the Butterworth plant in Providence, R. I., will be closed. It is expected that this consolidation will be completed by June, 1950. The Providence plant has been operated by Butterworth since the purchase of Textile Finishing Machinery Co. in 1944.

Cut Textile Shipping Costs with ACME STEELSTRAP

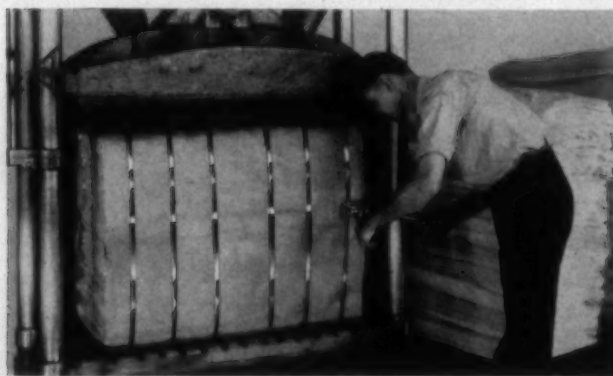
9 out of 10 companies can make important savings by packaging with Acme Steelstrap. Over 45,000 shippers have proved this fact.

Whether you box, bundle or bale your textile product—whether you ship in single units, carloads or ships' cargoes—you too can save:

- on time, labor, and materials needed for packaging
- on warehouse space, shipping weight, dunnage and freight claims
- on losses from damage and pilferage in transit

For Acme Steelstrap binds shipments neatly and securely. Makes them easier to load and unload. Gets them to their destination in perfect condition. And does it all simply . . . quickly . . . economically.

Why not find out how Acme Steelstrap can save money for your company? Mail the coupon today.



Baling textiles with Acme Steelstrap saves space, time, and money.

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A.C.M.A.-C.T.I. Merger Near Culmination

Merger of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., and the American Cotton Manufacturers Association into the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., is expected to be completed formally at meetings of the institute membership in New York City Sept. 29 and of the association's membership in Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 30. The new group thus formed will be known as the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc. A committee of manufacturers representing both organizations met earlier in the month at Greenville, S. C., working out recommendations which were to be presented at the Charlotte meeting, where the new board will be elected. The staff of the new body is to be headed by an executive vice-president.

The boards of both organizations put their stamp of approval on the merger plans at meetings last month, the C. T. I. at a meeting in New York Aug. 10 and the A. C. M. A. at a meeting in Charlotte Aug. 23.

Following the Charlotte meeting Ellison S. McKissick, president of Alice Mfg. Co. at Easley, S. C., and chairman of the A. C. M. A. board of government, stated: "It is our feeling that through the dissolution of the two existing major textile associations and the formation of a new organization, our industry will present a united front and will thus be better able to cope with the numerous problems which confront us both at home and abroad. In that way, it will be possible for all of us to work together for the preservation of the industry and for the preservation of the jobs of the hundreds of thousands of people who work in textile mills."

The new institute, the proposed incorporation papers provide, would be chartered under the laws of the State of North Carolina, and headquarters would be maintained in Charlotte, with branch offices in or out of the state.

The board of the new organization will consist of 24 members to be known as "elective directors." The first 24 elective directors shall be elected by the incorporators, and shall serve until the first annual meeting, when eight will



Officers of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association are pictured following a board of governors meeting last month to work out details of the merger of the A. C. M. A. and the Cotton-Textile Institute into the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute. Left to right, William H. Ruffin of Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C., second vice-president of the association; Ellison S. McKissick of Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C., chairman of the A. C. M. A. board of government; George P. Swift of Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., first vice-president; and F. Sadler Love of Charlotte, N. C., executive assistant and secretary of the association.

be elected for one-year terms, eight for two-year terms, and eight for three-year terms. In this way, eight new directors will be elected at each annual meeting.

Ex-officio members of the board will be the president, the executive vice-president, two vice-presidents representing the members, past chairmen of the board and past president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., the past chairmen of the board of the A. C. M. A., the past presidents of the A. C. M. A., and the past chairmen of the C. T. I. All are to have voting rights as long as they are active officers of plants or mills that are members of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc. The senior non-paid officers of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the Carded Yarn Association, the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association, the cotton manufacturers associations of the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, shall also be ex-officio members of the board of directors. In addition, such honorary members as may from time to time be elected by members of the institute, without the right to vote.

Membership in the institute will be made up of two classes. The Class A membership shall consist of textile mill companies now holding membership in the A. C. M. A. or in the C. T. I. except those included in class B membership, and such additional members as the board of directors may from time to time elect. Class A members shall have full voting rights, and each member shall have only one vote, regardless of the size of the industry or plant which he may represent.

Class B membership shall consist of individuals representing finishing plants not part of integrated manufacturers, machinery and supply houses, cotton, shippers, commission houses, banks, laboratories, exchanges, engineering firms, synthetic yarn producers, and such additional members as the board of directors may from time to time elect, without right to vote or to have representation on the board of directors or to hold office in the institute. In order to become a Class B member, the individual or firm represented by him, must engage in some business related to the cotton industry.

It is assumed in trade circles that should the merger go through, the annual convention which had been scheduled in New York City Nov. 3 by the Cotton-Textile Institute will be cancelled, and that the new American Cotton Manufacturers Institute will hold its first convention March 30 through April 1 at Palm Beach, Fla., the dates and site which had been chosen by the A. C. M. A. for its 1950 meeting.

Southern Textile Association Meetings Set

This Fall's schedule of Southern Textile Association activities includes three divisional meetings: Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division, at Lexington, N. C., Oct. 1; Eastern Carolina Division, at Durham, N. C., Oct. 15; and South Carolina Division, at Clemson, Nov. 5.

The Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division meeting will be held at 10 a. m. in the Grimes School auditorium (near Erlanger Mills), and will be followed by a luncheon with the Erlanger Mills as host. Joseph Boyd, personnel director for Melrose Hosiery Mills at High Point, N. C., and well known as a consultant on textile personnel matters, will be the featured speaker. Following Mr. Boyd's address,

the gathering will be broken up into six individual conference sessions dealing with mechanical and electrical maintenance, spinning, personnel, weaving, industrial engineering, and carding. Operating executives of various textile mills in the area will lead the conference sessions. Walter Vincent of Danville, Va., assistant superintendent of Dan River Mills' Schoolfield Division, is chairman of the division.

The Eastern Carolina Division will meet at the Erwin Cotton Mills Auditorium in West Durham, starting time 9:45 a. m. This division's program also will lead off with a discussion of personnel relations in the textile industry, the speaker being Whitt Williams, manager of the personnel testing department at Dan River. Following this address the meeting will be divided into two groups for discussion of carding-spinning and slashing-weaving techniques. Chairman of the division is E. C. Horner, assistant superintendent of Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton, N. C. (Note: Of interest to those who are planning to attend this meeting Oct. 15 are two football games that afternoon: North Carolina State-Duke at Durham, and University of North Carolina-Wake Forest, at Chapel Hill.)

David Roberts, overseer of weaving for Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, as chairman of the South Carolina Division is now working out with program committeemen plans for that group's meeting which will be announced at a later date. The meeting date, Nov. 5, was chosen so that mill men could attend the Clemson-Boston College football game that afternoon.

The board of governors of the Southern Textile Association, meeting last month at Charlotte, N. C., officially designated June 1, 2 and 3 as its convention dates for 1950. Convention headquarters will be the Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., and room reservations may be made direct with the hotel management.

Suggest Federal Restriction Of Third Shift

Concerned by reports that a large part of the cotton textile industry has been selling its production below cost for the first eight months of 1949, a prominent textile mill official has offered the suggestion that a movement be started to request the Federal Government to restrict third shift operation in the textile industry. A move ending the third shift, the textile executive explained, would not only mean more regular work and a dependable income for textile employees but would go far toward stabilizing the industry and bringing production and consumption into balance. He described the present situation as a repetition of what took place in the decade, 1919-1929, when cotton spindles and looms averaged operating 75 hours a week, yet mill after mill during that period was trying to operate from 120 to 144 hours a week in an effort to gain an advantage over competitors. As a group, he added, the textile workers during those years received the lowest annual

Package Dyeing and Bleaching

ALL TYPE COLORS
ON COTTON YARNS

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Talk About Cutting Costs!

CUSTOMERS of ours—in all divisions of the textile industry—have found by experience and comparison that HARCRAFT TOWEL installations cut their towel costs up to 46 per cent! Besides—

- Each roll of 420 towels requires less refill attention;
- No losses through quantity removal;
- Stout lock prevents tampering;
- Only ONE towel dispensed at a time;
- Waste cut to minimum;
- Less washroom litter.

And a new HARCOURT cabinet can replace any old style installation instantly, without time loss or drilling of new holes.

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Southern Paper Products Division, Asheville, N. C.

income of any workers in America due to irregular work and low wage rates.

International Textile Exposition Slated

For the purpose of promoting international trade in textile products and machinery, an International Textile Exhibition has been organized and the first exhibition will be held at Lille, France, April 28-May 20, 1951. Scene of the exhibition in Lille will be the Parc des Expositions. This park extends over an area of more than 1,500,000 square feet, of which 500,000 are under shelter. Participants will represent, both collectively and individually, all the activities of the textile industry.

Spinners Group To Meet In Charlotte Oct. 5

The Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association, headquartered in Gastonia, N. C., and representing a membership that comprises better than 90 per cent of the combed sale yarn spinning mills in the country, will hold its 24th annual meeting Oct. 5 at the Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C. Fred L. Smyre, Jr., president and treasurer of A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, president of the association, will preside over the meeting.

The meeting will convene at 2 p. m. in the combined Civic and Rose Rooms of the Hotel Charlotte, and will consist of an afternoon session and a reception and banquet session starting at 6 p. m. Highlighting the program for the afternoon and evening are outstanding leaders in the American textile industry and the American government. The guest of honor and principal speaker, who will be heard at the evening banquet session, will be Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, chief of naval operations, U. S. Navy. Admiral Denfeld occupies the highest military position within the Naval service. A native of Westboro, Mass., his long and distinguished naval career covers a period of 40 years and two world wars.

At the afternoon session the membership and guests of the association will hear four distinguished speakers. Colonel Robert T. Stevens, Jr., chairman of the board, J. P.

Stevens & Co., Inc., and who also holds other important positions high in the American industrial picture, will be a principal speaker for the afternoon session. Read P. Dunn, Jr., director foreign trade, National Cotton Council of America, and one who is extremely well versed on the world cotton picture, will speak on the afternoon program. Roy A. Cheney, president of the Underwear Institute, one of the oldest and most prominent associations in the textile industry, will appear on the afternoon program with Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., who will consider the Washington and national economic and legislative scene.

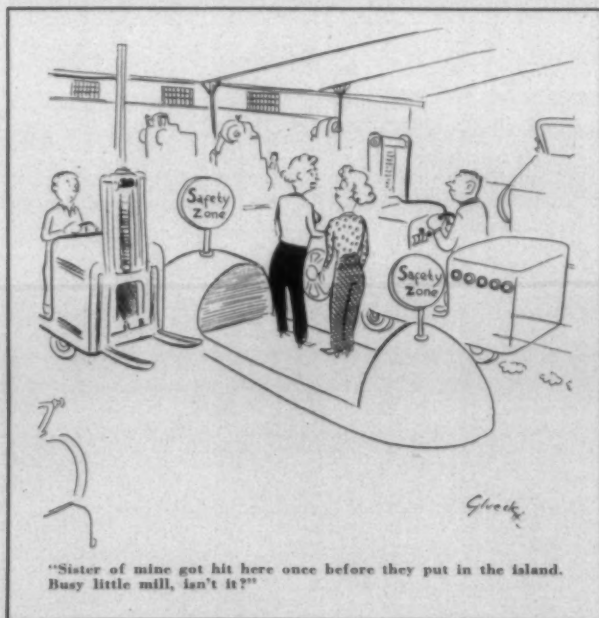
Mr. Smyre will make his report at the opening of the afternoon session of the program. J. W. Dickson, Jr., minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Belmont, N. C., will offer invocation at the banquet session. Following Admiral Denfeld's address, which it is expected will be broadcast at approximately 8:30 p. m., the members of the association will be offered a report of the association's nominating committee and will then elect and recognize new officers and directors for the association for the coming year. The present officers and directors of the association are as follows: president, Fred L. Smyre, Jr.; first vice-president, Coit M. Robinson; second vice-president, George W. Boys; executive secretary and treasurer, H. E. Rietz; directors: Ben R. Rudisill, Robert L. Stowe, Jr., A. K. Winget, J. H. Daughdrill, W. K. Mauney, C. S. Clegg, D. R. LaFar, Jr., R. J. Gurney, A. G. Myers, Shannon Gamble, Caldwell Ragan, and R. H. Johnston. Elliott J. Neal is chairman of the executive committee.

Speaker Urges More Efficiency In Mills

Industry representatives attending the third annual Belt-wide Cotton Mechanization Conference last month at Bennettsville, S. C., were told that spinners are certain that complete mechanization of cotton production is necessary to compete with synthetic fibers and paper, but increased efficiency in mills "should result in an over-all increase in textile markets, with cotton getting its share of this improved business." Speaking at the closing session of the conference, M. Earl Heard, vice-president in charge of research at West Point Mfg. Co., Shawmut, Ala., at the same time warned that cotton grades must be improved, especially in better staples, and neps decreased.

Mr. Heard noted that low grades cost the manufacturer too many seconds in quality knitting yarns and high quality woven goods, pointing out that this is important particularly "in most fields where cotton competes directly with synthetic fibers." Mr. Heard asserted that in cotton's battle against materials other than textiles the industry needs low-priced staple and this is where mechanization could be of great benefit. "Cheaply produced cotton more efficiently processed in our mills will help win back and hold additional important bag markets where neither sales programs nor salvage values can offset today's price handicaps," the cotton authorities were told.

During the parley, one of the highlights was a visit to Plymouth Mfg. Co., Inc., McColl, S. C., where M. L. Hall, general superintendent, conducted a tour of the company's plants. These mills operate 34,960 spindles and 1,038 looms in the production of twills and bag sheeting.



August Rayon Shipments Reflect Gain

Total shipments of rayon yarn and staple in August recovered to within seven per cent of shipments in August, 1948, according to *Rayon Organon*, statistical bulletin of Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Shipments amounting to 88,500,000 pounds were up 22 per cent compared to July. In the first eight months of the year, cumulative shipments amounted to 574,100,000 pounds, a decline of 21 per cent compared to the corresponding period in 1948.

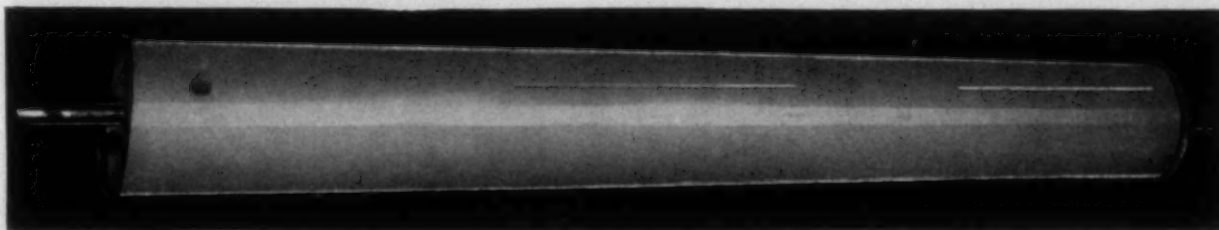
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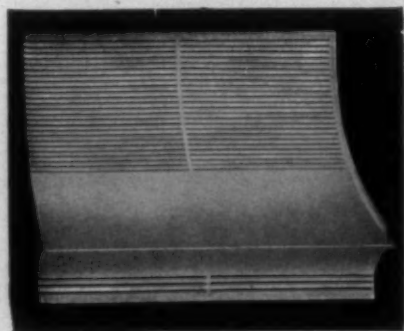
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income of any workers in America due to irregular work and low wage rates.

International Textile Exposition Slated

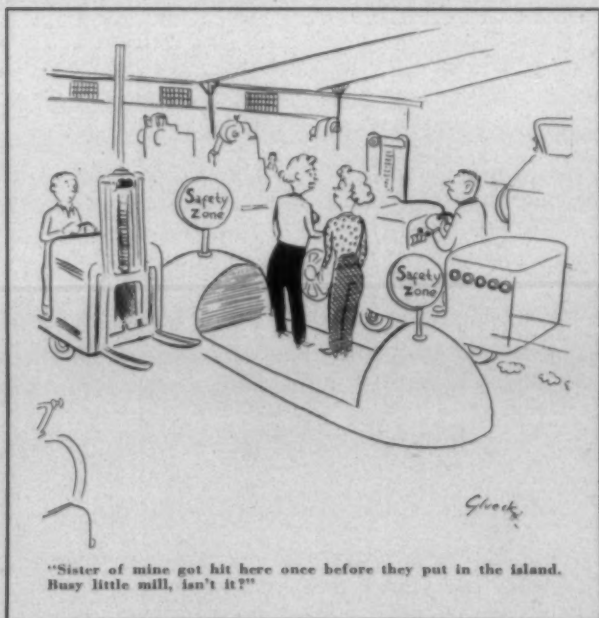
For the purpose of promoting international trade in textile products and machinery, an International Textile Exhibition has been organized and the first exhibition will be held at Lille, France, April 28-May 20, 1951. Scene of the exhibition in Lille will be the Parc des Expositions. This park extends over an area of more than 1,500,000 square feet, of which 500,000 are under shelter. Participants will represent, both collectively and individually, all the activities of the textile industry.

Spinners Group To Meet In Charlotte Oct. 5

The Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association, headquartered in Gastonia, N. C., and representing a membership that comprises better than 90 per cent of the combed sale yarn spinning mills in the country, will hold its 24th annual meeting Oct. 5 at the Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C. Fred L. Smyre, Jr., president and treasurer of A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, president of the association, will preside over the meeting.

The meeting will convene at 2 p. m. in the combined Civic and Rose Rooms of the Hotel Charlotte, and will consist of an afternoon session and a reception and banquet session starting at 6 p. m. Highlighting the program for the afternoon and evening are outstanding leaders in the American textile industry and the American government. The guest of honor and principal speaker, who will be heard at the evening banquet session, will be Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, chief of naval operations, U. S. Navy. Admiral Denfeld occupies the highest military position within the Naval service. A native of Westboro, Mass., his long and distinguished naval career covers a period of 40 years and two world wars.

At the afternoon session the membership and guests of the association will hear four distinguished speakers. Colonel Robert T. Stevens, Jr., chairman of the board, J. P.



Stevens & Co., Inc., and who also holds other important positions high in the American industrial picture, will be a principal speaker for the afternoon session. Read P. Dunn, Jr., director foreign trade, National Cotton Council of America, and one who is extremely well versed on the world cotton picture, will speak on the afternoon program. Roy A. Cheney, president of the Underwear Institute, one of the oldest and most prominent associations in the textile industry, will appear on the afternoon program with Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., who will consider the Washington and national economic and legislative scene.

Mr. Smyre will make his report at the opening of the afternoon session of the program. J. W. Dickson, Jr., minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Belmont, N. C., will offer invocation at the banquet session. Following Admiral Denfeld's address, which it is expected will be broadcast at approximately 8:30 p. m., the members of the association will be offered a report of the association's nominating committee and will then elect and recognize new officers and directors for the association for the coming year. The present officers and directors of the association are as follows: president, Fred L. Smyre, Jr.; first vice-president, Coit M. Robinson; second vice-president, George W. Boys; executive secretary and treasurer, H. E. Rietz; directors: Ben R. Rudisill, Robert L. Stowe, Jr., A. K. Winget, J. H. Daughdrill, W. K. Mauney, C. S. Clegg, D. R. LaFar, Jr., R. J. Gurney, A. G. Myers, Shannon Gamble, Caldwell Ragan, and R. H. Johnston. Elliott J. Neal is chairman of the executive committee.

Speaker Urges More Efficiency In Mills

Industry representatives attending the third annual Belt-wide Cotton Mechanization Conference last month at Bennettsville, S. C., were told that spinners are certain that complete mechanization of cotton production is necessary to compete with synthetic fibers and paper, but increased efficiency in mills "should result in an over-all increase in textile markets, with cotton getting its share of this improved business." Speaking at the closing session of the conference, M. Earl Heard, vice-president in charge of research at West Point Mfg. Co., Shawmut, Ala., at the same time warned that cotton grades must be improved, especially in better staples, and neps decreased.

Mr. Heard noted that low grades cost the manufacturer too many seconds in quality knitting yarns and high quality woven goods, pointing out that this is important particularly "in most fields where cotton competes directly with synthetic fibers." Mr. Heard asserted that in cotton's battle against materials other than textiles the industry needs low-priced staple and this is where mechanization could be of great benefit. "Cheaply produced cotton more efficiently processed in our mills will help win back and hold additional important bag markets where neither sales programs nor salvage values can offset today's price handicaps," the cotton authorities were told.

During the parley, one of the highlights was a visit to Plymouth Mfg. Co., Inc., McColl, S. C., where M. L. Hall, general superintendent, conducted a tour of the company's plants. These mills operate 34,960 spindles and 1,038 looms in the production of twills and bag sheeting.

August Rayon Shipments Reflect Gain

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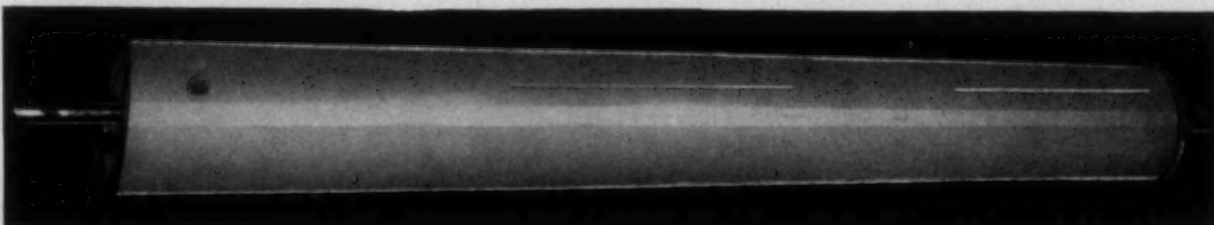
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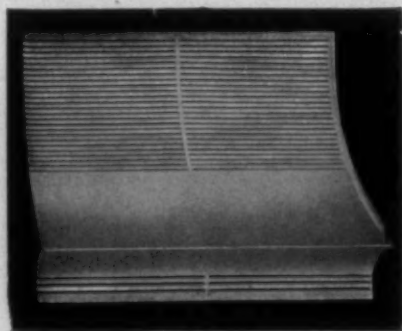
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000 square yards compared to 29,947,000 square yards for the full year of 1948. This last category's exports are already 11 per cent greater than the 19,499,000 square yards shipped out in the calendar year of 1947. For manufactured goods, the exports indicate some declines, as in the instance dresses, skirts and blouses, men's hosiery, rayon woven underwear, rayon sleeping and lounging garments, rayon ribbons and rayon braids, etc.

Most export prices, like domestic prices, showed notable declines in the first half of 1949. For example, the average declared value for rayon and other synthetic waste and staple declined from 36 cents per pound in 1947 to 19 cents in the first half of 1949. A good part of the decline, the *Organon* notes, was due to the increased exports of low-priced waste. Nevertheless, the per-pound price decreased substantially. Aside from increases in the declared value of nylon yarn and rayon cord-tire and fuel-cell fabric, all other significant export items showed decreases in average price, and particularly notable were the declines in woven and knitted piece goods.

A study made by the *Organon* of per capita fiber consumption in the United States reveals that in the first half of 1949, per capita usage of cotton, rayon and wool approximated 29.0 pounds (on an annual basis), a decline of 27 per cent from the post-war 1946-1948 average of 39.8 pounds. The 1949 rate as recorded in the first half of the year, however, is five per cent greater than the ten-year (1931-1940) pre-war average of 27.6 pounds.

For the nine years from 1922 through 1930, and the ten years 1931 through 1940, the average level of per capita consumption was almost identical, averaging 27.5 and 27.6 pounds, respectively. The 1941 all-time peak of 42.4 pounds civilian per capita consumption is averaged into the 1941-1945 war period as the materials fabricated and sold in that year became a part of the civilian textile inventory and were subsequently consumed during the war period.

The future per capita consumption of the three fibers, according to the *Organon*, is anybody's guess. With a continued high level of consumer income over the next several years, per capita consumption can be expected to lie somewhere between the 27.6 pounds of the 1930's and the 39.8 pound high level of 1946-1948. It is doubtful, the *Organon* states, that civilian per capita consumption will approximate 40 pounds for any sustained period. For wartime uses during the 1941-1945 period, consumption of the three fibers totaled 8,750,000,000 pounds, ranging from 386,000,000 pounds in 1941 to a peak of 2,274,000,000 pounds in 1944. Of this total, 80 per cent was cotton, 14 per cent wool and six per cent rayon. War type usage averaged 30 per cent of total fiber consumption over the 1941-1945 period and, at its maximum in 1944, constituted 40 per cent of total fiber consumption.

Analyzing the use of rayon in men's suits, the *Organon* notes that in the first four months of 1949, rayon was the material used in approximately 40 per cent of men's Summer-weight suits cut. A year ago, rayon materials were used in about 29 per cent. Rayon is expected to make further inroads, it is predicted, particularly in all-year suitings either in all-rayon constructions or blends of 60 to 80 per cent rayon and the balance wool. Rayon will also be used this season in topcoats, the all-rayon men's raincoat already being a popular item.

Committee D-13 To Meet Oct. 19-21

Committee D-13 on textile materials of the American Society for Testing Materials will hold its Fall meeting Oct. 19-21 at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. One of the important phases of the committee's meeting will be the technical papers session Oct. 20 at 2 p. m. Three papers to be presented at that time include: "A New Technique for Making Very Thin Clean Sections and its Application in Electron Microscopy," Dr. S. B. Newman, microbiologist, Division of Organic and Fibrous Materials, National Bureau of Standards, Washington. Dr. Newman will show micrographs of a variety of materials including textiles illustrating structural phenomena heretofore undiscernable. "Some Applications of Modern Microscopy to the Study of Fibers and Thin Films," by F. F. Morehead, chief, microscopy group, Chemical Research Department, American Viscose Corp., Marcus Hook, Pa. Mr. Morehead is said to have obtained some valuable information concerning the nature of textile materials through use of darkfield and phase-contrast methods as well as electron microscopy. "Some Applications of Modern Microscopy to the Study of Chemical Phenomena and in the Dyeing and Printing of Textiles," Dr. G. L. Royer, assistant director, Application Research Department, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J. Dr. Royer will describe the latest techniques and their applications in the solution of textile chemical problems.

Textile Building Enlarged At N. C. State

The School of Textiles at N. C. State College, Raleigh, recently began moving laboratory equipment and other facilities into the east wing of its new \$700,000 building addition. The new four-story structure, which is attached to the southeast corner of the present school of textiles building, was expected to be ready for use when students report for the Fall term. A west wing, which is attached to the southwest side of the present building, will be completed around Dec. 1. The two wings, Dean Malcolm E. Campbell said, will increase the school's floor space by 80 per cent and will include a wide range of modern equipment for research and teaching.

Construction work on the two structures was started several months ago. The \$700,000 appropriation for the two units was made by the 1945 and the 1949 General Assemblies. The 1949 General Assembly appropriated an additional sum of \$200,000 for new equipment for the school of textiles. When both wings are complete and the equipment has been added, the college's school of textiles will be one of the most modern institutions of its kind in the world. It already is the world's largest school of its type and graduated nearly one-third of the nation's crop of 900 textile seniors last Summer.

Dean Campbell said that the third floor of the east wing will include the school's Yarn Manufacturing Department; the opening and picker room; and carding, combing, and drawing machinery. The second floor will house laboratories for the Department of Fabric Development as well as new looms and cloth inspection equipment. The first floor will include the knitting laboratories, circular hosiery machines, underwear machines, full-fashioned hosiery equipment, tricot knitting looms, and cutting and sewing

machinery. The basement will contain the developmental laboratories, hosiery and knit goods dyeing and finishing equipment, and the textiles instrumentation laboratories.

Dean Campbell said that the west wing, which will be finished in December, will also have four floors. The two top floors, he said, will consist of an air conditioned auditorium, with seating facilities for about 600 persons. The auditorium, he said, will have a stage with movable equipment designed for the display of laboratory instruments which are used for technical lectures. The auditorium will be used for a wide range of functions, including the B. B. Gossett Textile Lecture Series. The lecture series, Dean Campbell said, was made possible by a gift of \$10,000 and will feature visiting textile experts.

Wool manufacturing laboratories will occupy the first floor of the west wing. The basement will include a microscopy laboratory, two air conditioned physical testing laboratories, and two photographic laboratories. In addition to the new wings, the present building of the school of textiles has been modified to provide several new class rooms with sloping floors, a new jacquard weave room, and new chemical research laboratories. Dean Campbell said that plans are now being made by the various department heads in the school to buy the new equipment as provided by the legislative appropriation of \$200,000. He said that a large portion of the new equipment would be specially built for dyeing and finishing work.

Bureau Lists Available Textile Patents

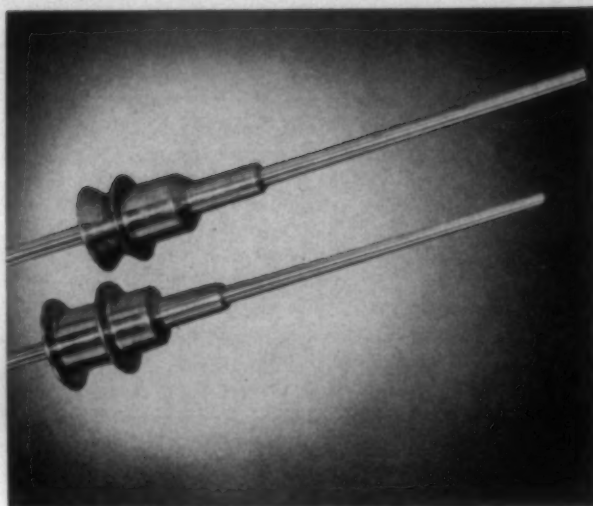
A number of patents pertinent to the textile industry, assigned to the United States Government as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture, have been listed as available for licensing on a royalty-free, non-exclusive, revocable, and non-transferable basis. Included among the patents available are: Patent No. 2,344,528, Materials-Conveying Flue; Patent No. 2,352,707, Cotton Yarn For Water Pressure Hose; Patent No. 2,365,793, Cotton-Working Machine; Patent No. 2,370,129; Cutting Machine; Patent No. 2,379,574, Method of Producing Surgical Bandages With Improved Elastic Properties; Patent No. 2,404,837, Method of Making Cotton Fabrics With Differential Elastic Properties; Patent No. 2,417,869, Application of Cellulose Esthers to Textiles; Patent No. 2,428,843, Flame-Resistant Cellulosic Material and Process for Producing Same; Patent No. 2,444,064, Method of Treating Tire Cord; Patent No. 2,448,753, Process of Making Cotton Textiles Water-Absorbent and Rot-Resistant; Patent No. 2,449,215, Method of Producing Cotton Cordage; Patent No. 2,459,222, Introduction of Amino Groups into Cellulose; Patent No. 2,462,803, Fireproofing Compositions; Patent No. 2,466,615, Photoelectric Apparatus for Measuring Lap Uniformity

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Work Of A.A.T.C.C. Cited At Unit Meeting

One Southern sectional unit of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists met earlier this month and a second unit is scheduled to meet Oct. 1. A brief news summary of these events follows:

Southeastern Section—Will meet Oct. 1 at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, in conjunction with a meeting of the student chapter of the A. A. T. C. C. of the school. C. Norris Rabold of Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C., a vice-president of the national A. A. T. C. C. organization, will speak to the group on "The Student Program of the A. A. T. C. C.," and George L. Royer of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., will address the technical session of the meeting on "Some Scientific Aspects of Dyeing and Printing."

South Central Section: Held its Summer outing Sept. 9-10 at Chattanooga, Tenn., with more than 175 members and special guests in attendance. Henry H. Herrmann of New York City, the A. A. T. C. C. president, was the principal speaker at the meeting and told how the A. A. T. C. C. is making an important contribution to the textile industry through its work in the fields of research, standardization and education. Mr. Herrmann told the group that textile concerns support the work of the association because it helps to keep their men informed and cited the formation of a Western Section centering around Washington and Oregon, completed Sept. 9, as an example of this.

Program For Annual A.A.T.C.C. Parley

Following is the technical program for the 28th national convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists which will be held at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, Oct. 13-15.

Thursday, Oct. 13—9:30 a. m., registration, lobby, Haddon Hall. 9:45 a. m.-12:30 p. m., national council meeting, Benjamin West room. 2 p. m.-5 p. m., exhibits, main floor; 2 p. m.-5 p. m., personnel service, room 1344. 2 p. m.-5 p. m., general technical session, Viking room, Arthur W. Etchells, Hellwig Dyeing Corp., Philadelphia, presiding: (1) "Current Research at Textile Research Institute Laboratories," Dr. J. H. Dillon, Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J. (2) "Textile Education and Research," Bertrand W. Hayward, director, Philadelphia Textile Institute. (3) "Fundamental Studies of Combustion" (tentative title), Dr. W. George Parks, Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I. 5 p. m., annual business meeting, Viking room, Henry F. Herrmann, president, A.A.T.C.C., presiding. 5 p. m., ladies cocktail party, Benjamin West room. 6:30 p. m., Olney award dinner, Vernon room, George H. Schuler, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., toastmaster. 8 p. m., ladies, movies in the Viking room.

Friday, Oct. 14—9:30 a. m., registration, lobby, Haddon

Hall. 9:30 a. m.-12 noon, personnel service, room 1344. 10 a. m.-10 p. m., exhibits. 9:30 a. m.-12 a. m., non-cellulosic group meeting, Benjamin West room, Henry E. Millson, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J., presiding: (1) "The Occurrence of Soluble Wool-Substance as a Result of the Sulfuric Acid Carbonizing Process," J. Bauer, Fred Whitaker Co., Philadelphia. (2) "Dyeing of Helindrones on Wool," Dr. H. Littringhaus, General Dyestuff Corp., New York. (3) "Dyeing of Orlon," Dr. P. L. Meunier, technical laboratory, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del. Auxiliaries and testing, Viking room, Dr. Milton Harris of Harris Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C., presiding: (1) "Use of Tristimulus Values in Specifications of Small Color Differences," Dr. I. H. Godlove and H. R. Davidson, Central Research Laboratory, General Aniline & Film Corp., Easton, Pa. (2) "Evaluation of Wetting Agents," L. S. M. Shapiro, Synthron, Inc., Ashton, R. I. (3) "Textile Detergency Research at the Institute of Textile Technology," Dr. W. P. Utermohlen, Jr., research chemist, Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va. (4) "Static Problems in Textile Processing," D. H. Lehmicke, Rayon Department, technical division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. (5) "Modification of Fiber and Fabric Properties by Wrinkleproofing and Stabilizing Agents," A. C. Neussle and D. D. Gagliardi, Rohm & Haas Co., Inc., Philadelphia. 2 p. m.-5 p. m., personnel service, room 1344. 2 p. m.-5 p. m., intersectional prize paper contest, Vernon room, Patrick J. Kennedy, presiding. 4 p. m., ladies, tea and fashion show. 8 p. m., ladies, hotel entertainment.

Saturday, Oct. 15—9:30 a. m., registration. 9:30 a. m.-12 noon, personnel service, room 1344. 10 a. m.-4 p. m., exhibits. 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., cellulosic group meeting, Benjamin West room, Dr. Arnold J. Lippert, Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., Wilmington, Del., presiding: (1) "Bleaching of Cotton—A Proposed Continuous Hypochlorite Bleach Process," L. P. Seyb and J. L. Foster, Diamond Alkali Co., Painesville, Ohio. (2) "Important Factors in Cotton Dyeing," O. W. Clark and Dr. H. R. McCleary, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J. (3) "Ageing Troubles and Control," P. J. Choquette, General Dyestuff Corp., New York. (4) "Investigation of the Anticrease Treatment of Cotton," Dr. R. F. Nickerson, research department, Monsanto Chemical Co., Everett, Mass. Annual banquet, Carolina room, Chalfonte Hotel, James Dixon, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Philadelphia, toastmaster: introduction of guests; intersectional contest awards; president's address (Henry F. Herrmann); main address (Morris Sayre, chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers, and president of Corn Products Refining Co.).

Draper Corp. Purchases Site In N. C.

The Draper Corp. of Hopedale, Mass., has purchased a 35-acre site eight miles west of Asheville, N. C., for expansion of its manufacturing activities. Plans for building on the site have not been announced officially, but are expected to be revealed soon. Since 1946 Draper has operated a collecting and processing plant for dogwood shuttle blocks at Asheville.

Correspondence Courses In Textiles

A recent bulletin issued by the Extension Division of North Carolina State College, Raleigh, lists the following correspondence courses connected with the school of textiles:

Textiles 108—*Textile Principles*, Prof. W. A. Thomason. Three term hours or two semester hours, tuition fee \$10; or two term hours or 1 1/3 semester hours, tuition fee \$7. This course is an introduction to textile manufacturing. It covers briefly the processes common to yarn manufacturing, and in a broader sense the types of mechanisms common to all textile machines, calculations involving speeds, productions, and twists that are associated with these mechanisms, and the theory and application of the cotton numbering system. The three term hour course is prepared for those who have facilities available for completing the laboratory assignments. Those who do not have machinery available for laboratory assignments should enroll for the two term hour course.

Textiles 237—*Fabric Structure*, Prof. T. R. Hart. Two term hours or 1 1/3 semester hours, tuition fee \$7. Systems of numbering woolen, worsted, silk, linen, rayon and cotton yarn; plain, twill and sateen weaves; ornamentation of plain weaves; weave designs; pointed twills; diamond effects; plain and fancy basket weaves; warp and filling rib weaves. Also analyzing plain, twill, sateen and other fabrics made from simple weaves; ascertaining the number of ends and picks per inch in sample; fabric analysis calculations.

Textiles 341—*Fabric Design and Analysis I*, Professor Hart. Three term hours or two semester hours, tuition fee \$10. This course covers construction of fancy weaves such

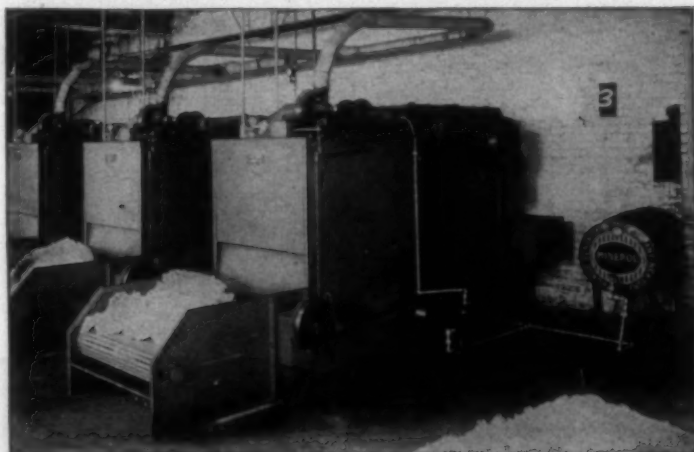
as broken twills, curved twills, entwining twills; granite weaves; imitation leno; honeycomb weaves; fabrics backed with warp or filling; fabrics ornamented with extra warp or filling; combining weaves together to produce new patterns. Analyzing samples of fancy fabrics for design, drawing in draft, reed and chain plan; calculating particulars to reproduce fabrics from data obtained from sample. Textiles 342, *Fabric Design and Analysis II*, three term hours or two semester hours, tuition fee \$10, is a continuation of Textiles 341.

Textiles 345—*Fabric Technology*, Professor Hart. Three term hours or two semester hours, tuition fee \$10. An intensive course in calculations for designing, weaving and analyzing cotton, rayon, silk, wool, worsted and linen yarns and fabrics; weight of fabrics, ends and picks per inch; costing of fabrics; reed and harness calculations; loom speed and production.

Additional information concerning the above courses may be obtained by writing the Extension Division, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C. Those writing are requested to give the number of the course desired.

The tentative program for the second annual Southeastern Industrial Vision Congress, to be held Nov. 6-8 on the Georgia Tech campus, Atlanta, Ga., lists four representatives from the textile industry. They are: S. W. Quizenberry of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.; G. Luther Weibel, Jr., of Magnet Mills, Inc., Clinton, Tenn.; Dr. Wayne Brock, optometrist of Greenville, S. C., industrial vision consultant for Riegel Textile Corp. of Ware Shoals, S. C.; and John Scott, Jr., of Rocky Mount (N. C.) Mills.

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Court Order Restrains Picketing

Hart Cotton Mills, Inc., at Tarboro, N. C., strike-bound for four months, opened its gates Sept. 14 to employees desiring to return to work after having been awarded a restraining order against the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.) in its case against the union. The complaint filed by the company sought to prevent mass picketing so that workers desiring to return to work in the mill would not be prevented from doing so. The text of the restraining order, of interest to all textile mill management, states:

"Within 150 yards of the fence surrounding the plaintiffs (Hart Cotton Mill) premises, no person or persons shall loiter or congregate or do any picketing by standing, sitting, marching or otherwise for the purpose of preventing other persons from working in the plaintiff's plant or doing business with the plaintiff except as follows: At any one time not more than 25 persons may peacefully picket within each of the areas defined and circumscribed as follows:

"Commencing ten feet from the posts on either side of any gate in the fence around the plaintiff's premises and extending away from the gate and extending six feet from the fence to a point ten feet from the next gate post. If any private homes, meeting halls or buildings used for recreational or educational purposes be situated within 15 yards of aforesaid fence this ordinance is not ruled to prevent free use thereof for any lawful purpose not inconsistent with this order.

"No person or persons shall interfere in any manner with free ingress or egress of any other person whomsoever to or from plaintiff's premises. No person shall anywhere assault, abuse, threaten or in any manner intimidate any person because he or she works or seeks to work in the plaintiff's plant or because he or she does or seeks to do business with the plaintiff.

"The things which persons are hereby enjoined and restrained from doing they and each of them are likewise enjoined and restrained from aiding or preventing or causing to be done."

Human Relations Guide Published By A.M.A.

The American Management Association Sept. 15 published a 200-page *Supervisor's Management Guide* in eight sections and 20 chapters prepared by 17 operating executives and specialists to assist supervisors, foremen and other operating executives in industry to apply new developments in management methods for improving human relations in business. The guide presents case histories and discussions of successful supervisory programs and techniques developed by companies in all types of industry. It is intended for use as a desk manual for operating management, for individual reading by executives, and for supervisory conference training through chapter-by-chapter discussion.

Published by A. M. A. as a service to the industry, *The Supervisor's Management Guide* is a sequel to A. M. A.'s previous supervisory handbooks *The Foreman's Basic Reading Kit* and *The Management Leader's Manual*. The eight sections of the guide are: Constructive Work Relations; Morale—The Keystone of Sound Employee Relations; The Qualities of Leadership; Developing Skill in Communica-

tion; Getting Results from Conference Training; How Do You Rate as a Supervisor?; Management Policy and Goals; and A Human Relations Reading List.

The 20 chapters cover the basic principles of sound human relations, supervisory attitudes and practices and their effects on worker morale and productivity, the executive responsibility for developing morale dealing with emotional problems on the job, the art of speaking effectively to employees, tests for determining competent supervisors and executives, and related subjects. Copies of the guide are available from the American Management Association, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.

South Shifts Emphasis To New Enterprises

Most state and local planning agencies in Southern states have shifted their emphasis from over-all resources planning and the programming of public improvements to economic development and the promotion of new enterprise. The fourth report of the N. P. A. Committee of the South, released Sept. 16 by the National Planning Association, points out that too great a shift might lead to a neglect of longer-range economic development and it recommends priorities for a well-balanced program of planning and development in state agencies.

The report was released simultaneously with the opening session of the Fall meeting of the N. P. A. Committee of the South in Asheville, N. C. The meeting was attended by a majority of the more than 50 members of the committee who are active in the South's agriculture, business, education, finance, government, industry, labor, press and radio. In addition to electing a chairman to replace the late Sen. J. Melville Broughton, the committee also studied work underway and considered new projects to be undertaken.

Three Textile Sessions At Safety Parley

A panel discussion on physical safeguards will highlight the opening textile session of the National Safety Congress, 37th annual convention of the National Safety Council, to be held Oct. 24-28 in Chicago. Neil Nelson, district engineer of American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., Manchester, N. Y., will lead the panel discussion. He is program committee chairman of the council's textile section and in charge of all congress textile sessions. Panel participants will include L. A. Faulkner, supervisor of machine guards for Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.; Arthur A. Kinsman, safety director of Crown Mfg. Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; Robert M. Jones, executive engineer of Saco-Lowell Shops, Biddeford, Me., and S. W. Quisenberry, manager of maintenance sales for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.

Another feature of the first textile meeting will be a discussion of safety training and testing programs by M. DeMilt Aird, supervisor of testing for Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., Rome, N. Y. Mr. Aird and his associates have developed a cartoon series that enables the discovery of accident proneness among employees.

Dr. James Sterner, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., will lead off the second textile session with a talk on control of dermatitis in the textile industry. Hazardous chemicals used in the synthetic fiber industry will be discussed by

William D. Owen, assistant chief engineer of Visking Corp., Chicago, Ill. D. J. Moffie, head of the department of psychology of North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., will talk on psychology and accident prevention.

The final textile meeting will be highlighted by a talk on the essentials of accident control by R. L. Rogers, vice-president of Textron Southern, Inc., Anderson, S. C. An illustrated discussion on materials handling in the textile industry will be made by S. R. Brookshire, Engineering Sales Co., Charlotte, N. C. The chief of safety work for Mohawk Carpet Mills, Amsterdam, N. Y., Charles L. Trommer, will end the session with a talk on safety practices through visual education.

The meetings of the textile section will be held in the Congress Hotel, one of six leading Chicago hotels that will house National Safety Congress activities.

British To Study American Methods

Representatives of Great Britain's cotton textile industry are scheduled to arrive in the United States in early October to begin a study of American methods that may be helpful in increasing British productivity, the Economic Co-operation Administration announced recently. The British group will be composed of representatives of three segments of the industry—spinners, weavers and doublers. Although the visitors will travel together and visit the same plants, they will operate as three teams, with separate leaders and secretaries, and each will concentrate its studies in the field of its interest. Each of the teams will consist of workers, technicians and supervisors. The spinning and weaving

groups will have 13 members each, and the doublers will have eight.

The visit, sponsored by the Anglo-American Council on Productivity in co-operation with E. C. A. and the British Government, will take the specialists to a number of leading American cotton textile plants. The cotton teams are seeking practical ways and means of increasing output and reducing costs per units. They will study American methods of factory administration, organization, layout methods, machinery utilization and operating conditions. The spinners will concentrate their studies in the following departments of American mills: (1) raw cotton; (2) bale breaking and mixing; (3) opening and cleaning; (4) carding, drawing, combing and spinning; (5) clearing, winding and beaming; (6) conditioning, warehousing and packing; and (7) testing, production and quality control. The weavers are interested in studying the operation of five departments of American mills. They are: (1) winding and beaming; (2) drawing-in and knotting; (3) sizing; (4) weaving, and (5) cloth inspection and packing.

New Fiberglas Yarns For Electrical Tapes

Weavers of electrical insulation tapes woven of Fiberglas yarns have completed experimental weaving of the new, low-cost 150s Fiberglas yarns for most of the standard electrical tapes, according to J. H. Thomas, vice-president of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., and general manager of its Textile Products Division. These new low-cost tapes are designed to supplement the standard widely-used constructions now available. It is anticipated that they will open

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up new markets for those applications where the premium quality characteristics of Fiberglas tapes have been foregone in favor of organic tapes because of price differential.

Engineering and production tests of these new tapes have also been successfully completed by major electrical manufacturers, according to Mr. Thomas, and orders are being placed by these manufacturers for tapes woven of the 150s yarns, with a resulting tape cost reduction of approximately 15 per cent. Since 1938 when Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. was formed, improved manufacturing techniques and increased volume have made possible successive reductions in the price of electrical tapes woven of Fiberglas yarns. For example, a typical electrical tape which sold at \$8.52 per gross yard in 1938 was reduced to \$3.41 in 1939, to \$2.93 in 1941, to \$2.80 in 1947, to \$2.25 in 1949 and to approximately \$1.85—now the current price per gross yard for such a tape woven of the 150s yarn, from weavers of Fiberglas electrical tapes.

Book Themes German Textiles In 1939-1945

Developments in the Cotton, Rayon and Silk Industries in Germany During the Period 1939-1945, British Intelligence Objectives Sub-committee Overall Report No. 13, is now available from British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, for those interested. The price is \$1 postpaid. Contents considered in the 180-page document include: raw materials; spinning and doubling; winding, warping and beaming; sizing and weaving; preparatory processing, scouring and bleaching; dyeing; printing and finishing; research and development; testing methods; and textile education. Reports of the many investiga-

tions of the German textile industry made since the end of the war have been used freely in compiling this latest document. The authors are F. Charnley, head of spinning department; R. G. Fargher, head of chemical processing division; D. W. Hill, deputy director; and L. H. C. Tippet, head of mechanical processing division, British Cotton Industry Association, Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester.

Nylon, Cotton Favored Belting Material

Nylon in combination with cotton is fast becoming the favored material for the construction of heavy-duty conveyor belts used in copper, iron ore and coal and other installations where belts must withstand severe service. It is gaining favor primarily because of important savings in operating and maintenance costs which result from its use, according to Ernest G. Brown, vice-president and general manager of the mechanical goods division, United States Rubber Co. The versatile plastic is used as a cross-wise fiber in conveyor belt fabric, Mr. Brown pointed out. Cotton yarn is the best textile for the longitudinal fiber in belt construction found to date, he said.

Use of nylon in combination with cotton yarns makes possible a greater number of fabric plies which increases the over-all belt strength by as much as 250 per cent. At the same time, nylon gives a thick belt far greater flexibility, a characteristic essential for efficient operation.

Analyze Industrial Move To South

The N. P. A. Committee of the South's comprehensive analysis of the reasons why officers of leading national concerns in most of the nation's major industries have located 88 post-war plants in the South was released Aug. 3 by the National Planning Association. Most of the management officials interviewed in this survey made clear that their decisions to locate in the South were based on dollar-and-cents advantages—in order to obtain low costs, a high sales volume, or both. The efforts of states and localities to attract industry by extensive advertising campaigns on through the offer of such special inducements as tax exemp-

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tions, free plant sites, factory buildings at low rentals, claims of low wage rates, and the like, are reported to have had little effect upon locational decisions of the large companies covered in this survey. This leads to the suggestion that Southern development agencies—and those in other economically undeveloped areas of the world—re-examine their methods for attracting industry.

The book, *Why Industry Moves South*, is the third report by the N. P. A. Committee of the South, which is composed of more than 50 leaders in the South's agriculture, business, education, finance, government, industry, labor, press, and radio. It was prepared under the guidance of an industrial subcommittee by Dr. Glenn McLaughlin, now chief economist of the National Security Resources Board, and Dr. Stefan Robock, now with the antitrust division, Department of Justice, Boston Mass.

This plant location study gives details on the background of the problem of under-industrialization in the South, the factors of location in the South and other areas, governmental and promotional aspects of the problem; the applications of the findings to future industrial development activities; and conclusions with respect to the effects on the South and other regions. Appendices present criteria for selections of cases to study—all of them involving an investment of \$100,000 or more, and some amounting to more than \$10 million; the names, locations, and products of plants studied; the check list for interviews of plant officials; a description of the general pattern of business practice in selecting a location. The 13 Southern states in which new plants have been set up are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North

Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Of the 88 plants studied, 83 were newly constructed branch plants of already well-established concerns; three were relocations; and only two were completely new enterprises. One reason why only two of the 88 plants studied were completely new enterprises is that this analysis covered such large plants. However, there have been comparatively few new manufacturing enterprises started in the South during the post-war period. Also, with new enterprises, other factors—such as obtaining finances, assembling new manufacturing and sales organizations, or arranging sources of supply—may overshadow location problems; and when the enterprise begins in a small way entrepreneurs may not have the resources necessary to survey a large number of potential locations.

Despite the popular illusion that the South is being industrialized simply at the expense of New England and other older industrialized areas, relocations of existing plants have been a relatively minor contribution to the post-war wave of industrialization in the South. Only three plants covered in the study were relocations and two of these were not clear examples of relocation because they involved an expansion in total capacity and a shift in markets.

The authors warn against the too frequent assumption that industrial expansion in one region is likely to injure another region of the country. A major conclusion is that the forces responsible for attracting industry to the post-war South—good markets, available materials, and labor supply—are important national assets. They increase the

Broken Picks?

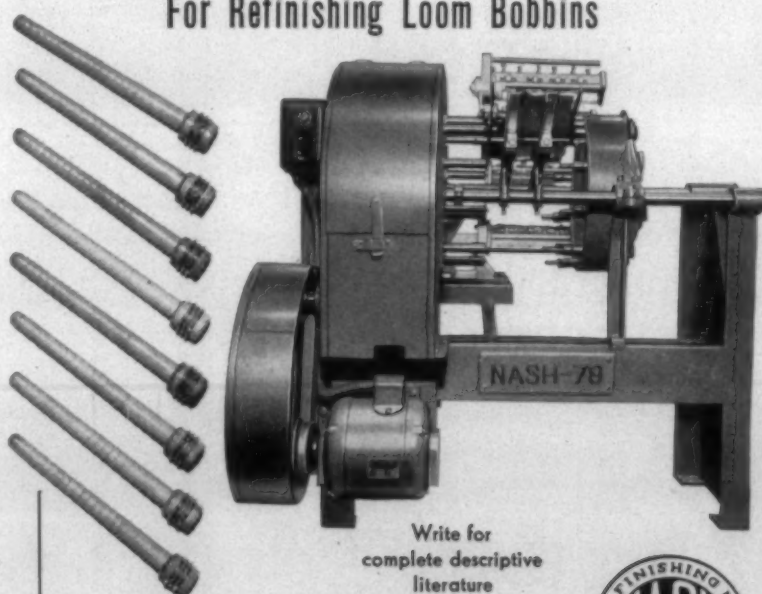
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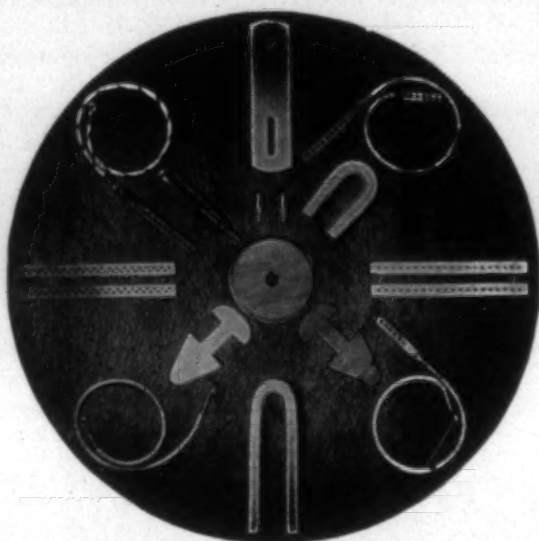
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national output of manufactured goods, provide in the South increased markets for products manufactured in other regions, promote inter-regional trade, and through a gain in locational efficiency lower average costs for consumers in and out of the South. In addition the general shifting of workers from poor income-producing work in agriculture or low-paid industries, or from idleness, has a significant effect on national income and on the skills of the nation's working population.

The rising importance of the South as a market for industrial and consumer goods attracted 45 per cent of the plants studied; materials and energy resources attracted 30 per cent of the plants; and labor—primarily in terms of availability of an adequate supply—attracted 25 per cent of the plants. The market-oriented and material-oriented plants were more important in size of plant and potential income-creating power than the labor-oriented plants. A labor-oriented plant probably is free to locate over the widest territory; consequently in selecting a particular locality intelligent promotional efforts may be of considerable weight. For market-based plants there may also be a zone of competition including several nearby cities among which promotional efforts and special inducements may play a part of some importance. For plants tied to materials, it was generally held that the sphere of operation of these influences is still more confined, partly because of variations in the quality of materials at different points and partly because of the secondary influence of the market.

The role of transportation in plant location was reported by company officials to be a critical one. Freight rates and traffic services set the framework within which a concern solves the problem of selecting the best place for the assembly of materials and the distribution to the market. The physical characteristics of a manufacturing process and the transportation aspects will often determine whether a plant is market-oriented or material oriented. Changes in freight rates, particularly in rate differentials between materials and finished products, the author says, and changes in the availability of service may in time considerably alter the geographical pattern in an industry. Readjustments such as these may well move in the direction of strengthening the ability of Southern manufacturers to reach national markets.

In addition to the major locational factors which corporation officials discussed, there are secondary considerations which were usually involved in making a final choice of sites once a satisfactory zone had been determined on the basis of markets, materials, labor, and transportation facilities. Among those which influenced many of the decisions studied in this book were: (1) Attitudes toward industrialization; (2) the operation of local government; and (3) the attractiveness of the community and its facilities.

While management officials made clear that advertising campaigns and special inducements had no effect on their location decisions, they indicated that promotional efforts

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in furnishing data and in making surveys of the local availability of certain production factors and of certain operating problems—such as sources of materials, freight rate schedules, or labor availability—have been important in calling their attention to local possibilities. Also industrial executives may place weight on the likelihood of continued assistance from local public and governmental leaders in acquiring land, getting construction under way, and generally in expediting the efforts of the company and arranging for compliance with local regulations.

The authors recommend that a development agency, to become more effective in attracting industry, should: (1) Make an inventory of its area's locational advantages from the point of view of the basic factors, then of the secondary factors. (2) On the basis of this inventory, determine the specific types of plants for which its area offers the greatest advantages. (3) Concentrate its efforts on securing those types of industries suggested by local resources.

The authors believe that the forces responsible for attracting industry to the post-war South are still operating, even though needs for industrialization are by no means fulfilled. The South still has the handicap of below-average incomes and some of its sections have lagged behind others in industrial growth. Imbalance in the South's industrialization, they state, needs to be remedied in order to strengthen the economic structure of the region and the nation.

Oppose Acquisition Of Foreign Textiles

The board of government of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, at a meeting in Charlotte, N. C.,

Aug. 23, passed a resolution opposing proposals that would allow the government to purchase from foreign nations "certain items, including textiles" for stock-piling in this country and for resale on the domestic market. The resolution stated: "The production of cotton and textiles is now and has been for a long period of time in excess of the normal American consumption and is dependent upon an export demand for cotton and textiles to protect the interest of the cotton farmer, the cotton textile employees, and the cotton textile manufacturer.

In a second resolution the board noted that mills continue to receive cotton damaged by asphalt coated bale ties and declared "many mills are still having heavy losses on account of asphalt stains in their goods." The board advised manufacturers to charge costs resulting from these damages to sellers in accordance with Southern Mill Rule No. 41.

Hermas Co. In Production After Strike

Employees of Hermas Machine Co., Inc., returned to work recently after a strike which lasted approximately three weeks. Hermas officials stated that the settlement was reached on the same terms available to the men before the strike occurred.

The Department of the Army, New York Quartermaster Purchasing Office, recently made available to those interested in Quartermaster procurement a 16-page pamphlet, *How to do Business With the Quartermaster Corps*.

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At Raeford, North Carolina.

On October 3, 1949, at 12 o'clock noon, C. D. Taliaferro, Commissioner, will offer for sale at the office door of the mill all the property known as White-Tex Mills, Raeford, North Carolina, consisting of the following:

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Murchison Expresses Confidence In Market

Cotton consumption in Southeastern mills during the current cotton year should be considerably ahead of the previous 12 months and mill operations somewhat more profitable, Dr. C. T. Murchison, president, Cotton-Textile Institute, declared at the annual meeting of the Southeast Shippers Advisory Board Sept. 15 at Asheville, N. C.

The cotton textile industry, according to Dr. Murchison, has completed a long and painful readjustment which began last November and ended in late July. Since that time demand for all types of cotton products has expanded sharply, the declining trend in cloth prices has been arrested and reversed and the industry, as a consequence, can look forward to a period of stepped-up operations and greater employment. He admitted that the industry had experienced the "depths of depression" and had been forced by the slump to curtail output sharply in the Spring and Summer. Prices in the last few weeks, he said, have moved up gradually but are still considerably below the levels of a year ago.

Citing the contributions of the industry to the South, the speaker pointed out that mills at the present time are giving work to 376,000 or 80 per cent of the industry's total. In 1939, Southern mills employed 312,000 workers or 71 per cent of the industry total. The industry's annual payroll in the South is now at the \$773,000,000 level as compared with \$212,353,000 in 1939 or more than three times greater.

Meanwhile, mills continue to spend large sums for new equipment and building. Despite the sharp recession in business in the first half of the year, Southern cotton mills alone this year are spending \$265,000,000 for machinery and plant expansion, he declared. This constant effort to improve production methods is responsible in great measure for the steadily increasing competitive strength of the entire Southeast, he stated.

What with steady employment in the mills and a large cotton crop, general business in the Southeast can look forward to the future with confidence, he declared. He predicted larger sales at retail of both soft and durable goods over the Fall and Winter months.

Stores See Larger Yard Goods Sales

Reflecting the current nationwide interest in home sewing, retailers throughout the country expect to sell larger quantities of cotton yard goods over the next six months than they sold in the like period last year, according to the cotton yard goods section of the Textile End-Products Survey, issued by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

More than half of the chain stores reporting in the sur-

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vey expect to sell a larger physical volume of cotton yard goods in the six-month period than they did in the last half of 1948. Some expect unit sales to run more than 30 per cent ahead. Generally the chains will show a substantial unit gain. Among department stores a moderate unit volume increase is seen generally, with half the reporting stores foreseeing a gain, a third expecting some decrease, and the balance unchanged unit volume.

Although with the rise in home sewing, yard goods have long been viewed as an expanding market for cotton textiles, and although this tendency appears confirmed by greater planned sales of retailers in terms of yardage, it was noted that retail distribution was not as well prepared for the sales anticipated as it was a year ago. While current inventories were encouraging, outstanding orders of retailers for goods were lower, and there were considerably higher percentages of their planned sales for the six-month period still open-to-buy than was the case last year.

Thus, outstanding orders for cotton yard goods, stated in terms of dollars, averaged about 20 per cent lower than a year ago for department stores and 15 per cent for chain store organizations. The figures varied widely between department stores, with larger stores showing the greatest declines.

Mid-year inventories in terms of dollar value were somewhat lower on the average than they were in July a year ago, due entirely to the decline in retail prices over the year.

August Spinning Report Is Released

The Census Bureau reports that the cotton spinning industry operated during August at 102.5 per cent of capacity on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis. This compared with 79.6 per cent during July this year, and 119.6 per cent during August last year.

Spinning spindles in place Aug. 31 totaled 23,407,000, of which 19,747,000 were active consuming cotton on the last working day of the month, compared with 23,500,000 and 19,012,000 for July this year, and 23,805,000 and 21,352,000 a year ago.

Spinning spindles in place Aug. 31 included: In cotton-growing states 18,270,000, of which 15,976,000 were active, compared with 18,337,000 and 15,551,000 for July this year, and 18,388,000 and 16,832,000 a year ago, and in New England states, 4,675,000 and 3,416,000 compared with 4,698,000 and 3,130,000, and 4,931,000 and 4,112,000.

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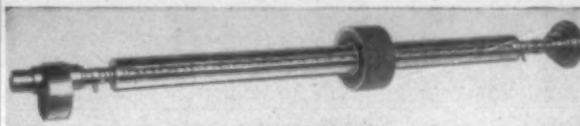
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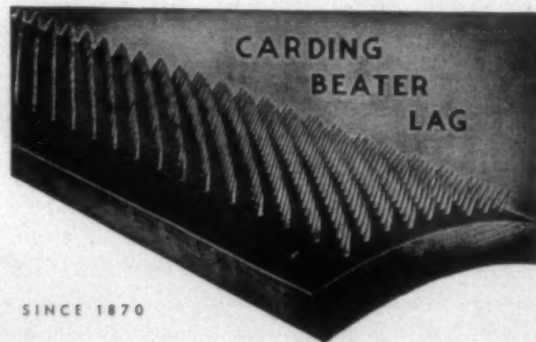
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August totaled 8,267,000,000 compared with 5,637,000,000 for July this year and 9,384,000,000 last year. Active spindle hours for spindles consuming cotton for August included: In cotton-growing states 7,120,000,000 compared with 4,964,000,000 in July this year and 7,930,000,000 a year ago, and in New England states 1,048,000,000 and 600,000,000 and 1,336,000,000.

August Cotton Consumption Figures Released

The Bureau of the Census has reported that lint cotton consumed during August totaled 664,133 bales, compared with 455,106 in July of this year, and 728,863 in August of 1948. Cotton consumed this August included: in cotton-growing states, 601,267 bales compared with 415,957 in July this year and 645,451 in August of last year; in New England states, 48,694, compared with 29,687 and 67,434.

Lint cotton on hand Aug. 9 included, in consuming establishments, 679,983 bales compared with 1,245,561 a year ago; breaking down these figures, there were 561,884 bales in cotton-growing states compared with 998,586 a year ago, and in the New England states, 90,779 bales compared with 197,606. In public storage and at compresses there were

3,954,662 bales compared with 1,727,335 a year previously (in cotton-growing states, 3,943,338 compared with 1,691,217, and in New England states, 7,051 compared with 21,617).

Cotton Crop Set At 14,943,000 Bales

The Department of Agriculture Sept. 8 forecast the 1949 cotton crop at 14,943,000 bales of 500 pounds as of Sept. 1. This was an increase of 138,000 bales from the estimate made a month ago.

This compared with a 1948 production of 14,868,000 bales, the largest crop in 11 years, and a ten-year (1938-47) average production of 11,306,000 bales. The Aug. 1 outlook was for a crop of 14,805,000 bales.

The slight rise in production prospects made even more certain that the government will proclaim rigid production controls on next year's cotton plantings.

Because of the heavy cotton surplus already on hand, the department has said that a 1949 crop of anything more than 13 million bales would necessitate a return to acreage allotments and cotton marketing quotas. Production controls have not been used since 1942.

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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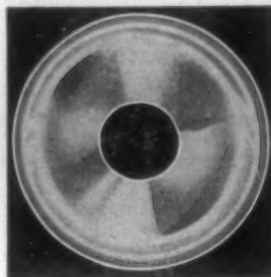
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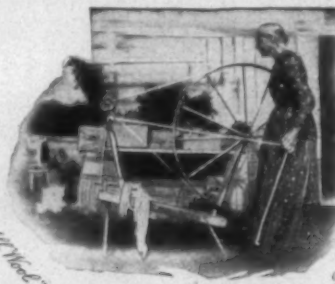
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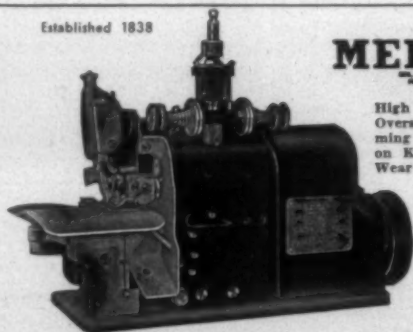
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POSITION WANTED—In Textile Chemical Research or Production Work in continuous bleaching. Graduate in Chemical Engineering. Six years' experience as Chemist and Demonstrator in Textile Research Laboratories. Age 34; married; one child. Excellent references. Can come for interview. Write "Chemist," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

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WANTED—Job as Night Superintendent or Overseer of Carding and Spinning; 12 years' experience on white and colored work. Will accept job as second hand in large mill day or night. Married; age 44; strictly sober; good manager of help; A-1 references. Address "I. C.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

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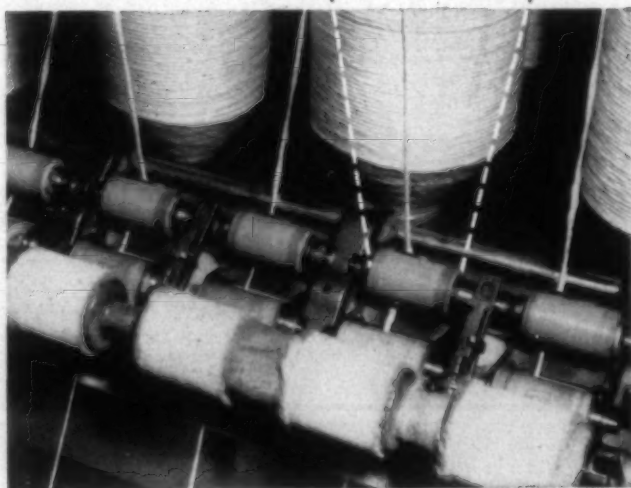
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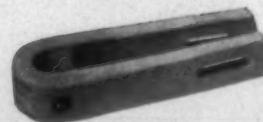
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specifications on
that cloth?
Jim

Before Closing Down

— TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED —

PERSONALS

W. D. Weathers, a 1949 textile school graduate at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, is now purchasing agent for the Clover, S. C., plant of American Thread Co.

Paul H. Johnson, for four years production manager and head of the textile division of Hayes Industries, Inc., Jackson, Mich., and since October, 1948, a Hayes representative in the Southeastern states, has become associated with Briggs-Schaffner Co. of Winston-Salem, N. C., producer of repair parts and special textile machinery for over 40 years. Mr. Johnson is thoroughly familiar with the application of light metals in the textile industry and his addition to the Briggs-Schaffner staff puts that company in better position than ever to render service to Southern textile mills.

Joseph A. Howell, formerly vice-president and director of Virginia Carolina Chemical Corp., Richmond, Va., has been elected president of the firm to succeed A. Lynn Ivey. Mr. Howell's successor has not been chosen.

Robert S. Dempsey, for the past two years New York manager of sales and development for the textile chemical department of Merrimac Division of Monsanto Chemical Co., has joined Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., where he will head the merchandising and promotion of Dan River's melamine resin (Wrinkl-shed) on fabrics to which it already has been applied. . . . Dr. Donald H. Powers, long familiar in the textile field, has left Monsanto to become director of applied research at William R. Warner & Co., New York pharmaceutical firm.

Wallace Splawn, formerly assistant superintendent of Saratoga Victory Mills, Albertville, Ala., is now in charge of carding and spinning at the Fountain Inn, S. C., plant of Woodside Mills.

Mrs. Sybil Chaney, plant nurse at Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills, recently was re-elected to another two-year term as secretary and treasurer of the Piedmont District of the South Carolina Industrial Nurses Association.

Recent promotions announced by the board of directors of Kahn Mfg. Co., Mobile, Ala., include: R. E. Neville, formerly vice-president, elevated to first vice-president; Herbert Grief, promoted from secretary-treasurer to vice-president in charge of credits; Carl Jones, superintendent, named vice-president in charge of production; Howard C. Parker, former office manager, and Harold L. Mitchell, former production manager, made treasurer and secretary, respectively. Paul May was re-elected president of the firm.

Walter D. Vincent and W. H. Spencer, Jr., have been promoted by Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., to fill the posts of assistant superintendent at the Schoolfield and Riverside Divisions, respectively. Mr. Vincent, prior to his promotion, served as superintendent of the No. 1 and 2 plants at Schoolfield, Va., and Mr. Spencer was superintendent of the No. 4 plant at Schoolfield. Both are graduates of Clemson (S. C.) College.

Ridley Watts, vice-president of Beaumont Mfg. Co. and Spartan Mills at Spartanburg, S. C., and Startex Mills at Tucapau, S. C., has assumed charge of the New York office of Montgomery Textiles, Inc., wholly-owned selling organization of the three mills. Mr. Watts succeeds J. P. Stockton, who has resigned as executive vice-president after having been in charge of the company since its organization in 1943.

John I. Smith of Greenville, S. C., manager of the Renfrew Bleachery of Brandon Corp. at Travelers Rest, S. C., has been elected president of the Davidson (N. C.) College Alumni Association and will be installed at homecoming ceremonies at Davidson Oct. 21-23.

Burton A. Olsen has been elected a vice-president of National Automotive Fibres, Inc., and will be in charge of the California Cotton Mills Division. Mr. Olsen formerly was president and general manager of California Cotton Mills Co., Oakland, Calif., which was merged with National Aug. 1, 1949.

Kenneth W. Fraser, controller of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., has been named to the advisory board of the 29th Street and Fifth Avenue office of Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York.

John P. Harrison has resigned as vice-president and general manager of Commander Mills, Inc., Sand Springs, Okla.

W. T. Wörrells of Neuse, N. C., is now superintendent of Clover (S. C.) Spinning Co.

Jim F. Armstrong has succeeded D. B. Parrish as superintendent of Yarn Specialties, Inc., at Clover, S. C. Mr. Parrish resigned to become superintendent at Bowling Green (S. C.) Spinning Co., where he had been previously employed.

William M. Morgan of Baltimore, Md., has been named controller of American Enka Corp., Enka, N. C.

TEXTILE BULLETIN announces with regret that it got its Bosts mixed in the August issue when it stated that E. H. Bost, manager of the No. 2 and 5 plants of Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Erwin, N. C., had been named superintendent of Lane Cotton Mills Co., New Orleans, La., a division of M.

Lowenstein & Sons, Inc. E. H. Bost is still serving in that capacity with Erwin; the new superintendent at Lane is E. M. Bost, formerly superintendent of Erwin's No. 8 plant at Stonewall, Miss.

Dr. Zeno W. Wicks, formerly with the Finishes Division of Interchemical Corp., recently transferred to the Textile Colors Division at Fair Lawn, N. J., where he will carry out special research and development projects on pigmented emulsions for textile applications.

Edmund S. Chodd, comptroller of Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., has been elected president of the Chattanooga Control of the Controllers Institute of America. The Chattanooga group also elected C. C. Callaway, treasurer of Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga., to serve on the board. . . . At the annual meeting of the institute's Boston Control, Edward C. Hunt, secretary of West Point Mfg. Co., was re-elected treasurer and Theodore R. Peary, assistant controller of Pacific Mills, was chosen a director. . . . William C. Miller, treasurer of Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected a director of the Cleveland Control of the institute.

A. H. Hamilton, formerly connected with Hyde Park Mills, Inc., Covington, Tenn., has been appointed superintendent of Valley Mills, Inc., at Columbiana, Ala.

The appointment of Dr. William J. Hart of Dover, N. J., as head of its physical chemistry section was announced by the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va. Dr. Hart comes to the institute from Summit, N. J., where he has been research chemist for the past two years. A veteran of four years service with the Chemical Warfare Service during World War II, Dr. Hart has also been concerned with research and development work for Celanese Corp. of America, U. S. Rubber Co. and the Flintkote Co. and has a number of patents to his credit for his work in the field of physical chemistry.

MILL NEWS

RAEFORD, N. C.—White-Tex Mills will be offered at auction at noon Oct. 3 by Carol D. Taliaferro, commissioner, and attorney of Charlotte, N. C. The one-story plant contains approximately 50,000 square feet, adjoining which are a warehouse of 15,000 square feet and a 32 by 40-foot office building. Also located on the 60 acres of land are 55 dwellings. A watchman is on the premises and the property is available for inspection.

CLINTON, S. C.—New construction and other improvements currently underway at Lydia Cotton Mills and Clinton Cotton

BEFORE CLOSING DOWN

Mills include: A \$75,000, 200-foot long cloth room for Clinton which will double the cloth handling space for workers; a modern, air conditioned office building for the Clinton plant; improvements in the Lydia village; and modernization of the opening, carding, weaving and spinning rooms of the two plants. A \$200,000, three-story warehouse was recently completed at Lydia. P. S. Bailey is president and treasurer of both mills.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The card room at the Arkray Plant of Textiles, Inc., has been remodeled, making it one of the most modern in the South. There are now 58 cards running, 29 being new and the remainder completely reconditioned. The machinery is housed in a high-roofed, spacious, concrete-walled room which is fireproof. The interior of the room has been repainted, adding to its well-kept appearance.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—The world's first plant for the commercial manufacture of Orlon acrylic fiber has been named for Benjamin M. May, retired head of the Rayon Department, it was announced Sept. 14 by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Scheduled to go into production in the latter part of next year, the May Plant is being built at Camden, S. C. Mr. May, who started as a clerk and became one of the nation's outstanding figures in the development of cellophane, rayon, nylon and other synthetic fibers, retired on June 30 after a career of 46 years with the Du Pont Co.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Limestone Mfg. Co., a subsidiary of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., recently completed the sale of 197 plant-owned houses in the No. 1 and No. 2 mill villages.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — Robbers recently cracked the safe at the Asheville plant of Martel Mills Corp., getting away with an estimated \$7,500 of the firm's payroll.

FOR SALE PACKAGE DYEING MACHINE

300 lb. capacity Burlington Package Dyeing Machine 1947 model, constructed of 18-8 type 304 stainless steel, $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick on the bottom, $\frac{3}{16}$ " side walls and $\frac{1}{4}$ " lid, complete with $\frac{1}{2}$ ton Yale overhead chain hoist and two carriers.

Each carrier has a diameter of 32" and is equipped with 15 spindles each with a capacity of nine 6" Franklin springs or eighteen 3" springs. Measurement center to center between spindles is 8" which is adequate for $7\frac{1}{2}$ " package of 2½ pounds. Carrier may be changed to 30 spindles to accommodate 5" diameter package of 1½ pounds.

The kler has a depth of 43" and a diameter of 34".

Machine is equipped with two 4 x 6 Worthington stainless steel pumps with a capacity of 750 gallons per minute, driven by two 25 h. p. electric motors. The controls are fully automatic with automatic steam control. It is equipped with a stainless steel expansion tanks 36" diameter and 36 depth which is adequate for a machine of this size. Larger pumps can be installed.

Will finance for responsible purchaser.

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